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ABSTRACT

The annotated bibliography on Child Abuse contains approximately 80 abstracts and associated indexing information for documents or journal articles published from 1968 to 1975 and selected from the computer files of the Council for Exceptional Children's Information Services and the Education Resources Information Center (ERIC). It is explained that titles were chosen in response to user requests and analysis of current trends in the field. Abstracts include bibliographic data (identification or order number, publication date, author, title, source or publisher, and availability); descriptors indicating the subject matter covered; and a summary of the document's contents. Also provided are instructions for using the bibliography, a list of journals from which articles were abstracted, and an order form for ordering microfiche or paper copies of the documents through the ERIC Document Reproduction Service. (PM)

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Child Abuse

A Selective Bibliography

CEC Information Services and Publications
An ERIC Clearinghouse
The Council for Exceptional Children
1920 Association Drive
Reston, Virginia 22091

Exceptional Child Bibliography Series No. 601

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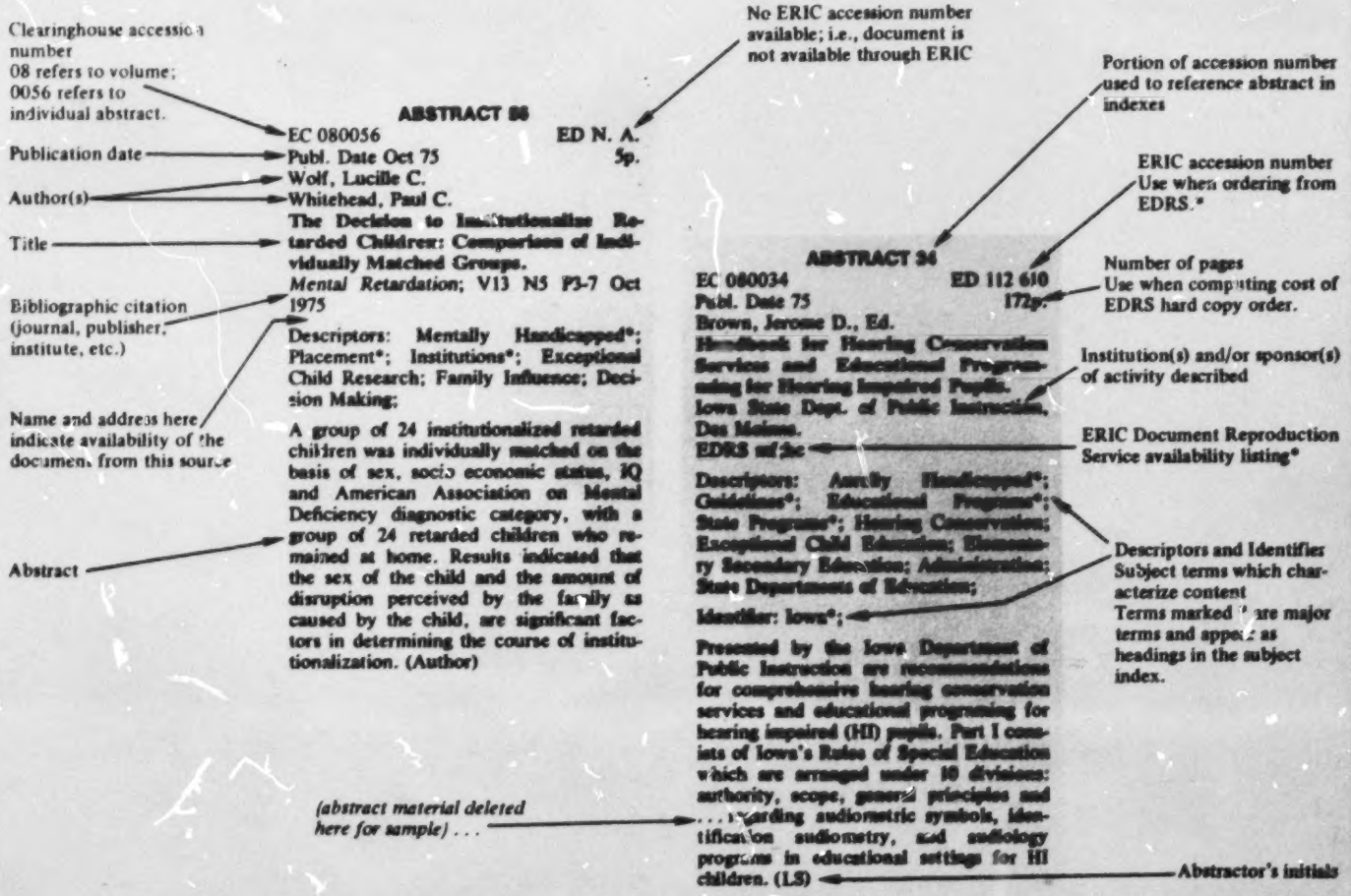
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ABSTRACT 56
EC 080056
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5p.
Publication date
Publ. Date Oct 75
Author(s)
Wolf, Lucille C.
Whitehead, Paul C.
Title
The Decision to Institutionalize Retarded Children: Comparison of Individually Matched Groups.
Bibliographic citation (journal, publisher, institute, etc.)
Mental Retardation; V13 N5 P3-7 Oct 1975
Descriptors: Mentally Handicapped*; Placement*; Institutions*; Exceptional Child Research; Family Influence; Decision Making;
Name and address here indicate availability of the document from this source
Abstract
A group of 24 institutionalized retarded children was individually matched on the basis of sex, socio economic status, IQ and American Association on Mental Deficiency diagnostic category, with a group of 24 retarded children who remained at home. Results indicated that the sex of the child and the amount of disruption perceived by the family as caused by the child, are significant factors in determining the course of institutionalization. (Author)
ERIC accession number
Use when ordering from EDRS.*
ABSTRACT 34
EC 080034
ED 112 610
Number of pages
Use when computing cost of EDRS hard copy order.
172p.
Publ. Date 75
Brown, Jerome D., Ed.
Handbook for Hearing Conservation Services and Educational Programming for Hearing Impaired Pupils.
Institution(s) and/or sponsor(s) of activity described
Iowa State Dept. of Public Instruction, Des Moines.
EDRS mf/hc
ERIC Document Reproduction Service availability listing*
Descriptors: Auxiliy Handicapped*; Guidelines*; Educational Programs*; State Programs*; Hearing Conservation; Exceptional Child Education; Elementary Secondary Education; Administration; State Departments of Education;
Identifier: Iowa*;
Descriptors and Identifier Subject terms which characterize content
Terms marked * are major terms and appear as headings in the subject index.
Presented by the Iowa Department of Public Instruction are recommendations for comprehensive hearing conservation services and educational programming for hearing impaired (HI) pupils. Part I consists of Iowa's Rules of Special Education which are arranged under 10 divisions: authority, scope, general principles and
(abstract material deleted here for sample) . . .
. . . arding audiometric symbols, identification audiometry, and audiology programs in educational settings for HI children. (LS)
Abstractor's initials

CEC Information Center Journal Collection

The CEC Information Center regularly receives more than 200 journals which are examined for material concerning exceptional children. Articles judged to meet established criteria are abstracted, indexed and published in *Exceptional Child Education Abstracts (ECEA)*. Some of these articles are indexed and submitted also for announcement in *Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE)*, an Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) publication. The following list (current May 1976) is *representative* of journals currently received.

*Academic Therapy, 1539 Fourth Street, San Rafael, California 94901

ACTA Symbolica, University of Akron, Akron, Ohio 44304

Adolescence, PO Box 165, 391 Willets Road, Roslyn Heights, New York 11577

*American Annals of the Deaf, 5034 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington DC 20016

American Education, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Washington DC 20202

American Educational Research Journal, 1126 16th Street NW, Washington DC 20036

American Journal of Art Therapy, 6010 Broad Branch Road, Washington DC 20015

American Foundation for the Blind Research Bulletin, 15 West 16th Street, New York, New York 10011

**American Journal of Diseases of Children, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610

*American Journal of Mental Deficiency, 49 Sheridan Avenue, Albany, New York 12210

American Journal of Nursing, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10019

**American Journal of Occupational Therapy, 6000 Executive Boulevard, Suite 200, Rockville, Maryland 20852

*American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1790 Broadway, New York, New York 10019

Archives of Otolaryngology, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

Arithmetic Teacher, 1201 16th Street NW, Washington DC 20036

ASHA, 9030 Old Georgetown Road, Washington DC 20014

Audecibel, 24261 Grand River Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48219

Auditory & Hearing Education, 15300 Ventura Boulevard, Suite 301, Sherman Oaks, California 91403

Audiovisual Instruction, 1201 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036

Australian Children Limited, Box 91, Brighton 5048, South Australia

*Australian Journal of Mental Retardation, P.O. Box 255, Carlton, South Victoria 3053, Australia

AVISO, Newark State College, Union, New Jersey 07083

**Behavior Therapy, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10003

Behavior Today, Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., 1156 15th Street NW, Washington DC 20036

Behavioral Disorders, Council for Children with Behavior Disorders, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

British Journal of Disorders of Communication, 4345 Annandale Street, Edinburgh FH7 4 AT, Scotland

British Journal of Mental Subnormality, Monyhull Hospital, Birmingham B30 3QB, England

British Journal of Physical Education, Ling House, 10 Nottingham Place, London WIM 4 AX, England

Bulletin of the Orton Society, 8415 Bellona Lane, Suite 204, Towson, Maryland 20402

Bulletin of Prosthetics Research, US Government Printing Office, Washington DC 20402

*Bureau Memorandum, 126 Langdon Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53702

CSMR Bulletin, 345 Campus Towers, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Canada's Mental Health, Information Canada, Ottawa K1A 0S9, Canada

CEDR Quarterly, Phi Delta Kappa, PO Box 789, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Child Care Quarterly, 2852 Broadway, Morningside Heights, New York 10025

Child Development, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637

**Child Psychiatry & Human Development, 2852 Broadway, Morningside Heights, New York 10025

Child Welfare, 67 Irving Place, New York, New York 10003

Childhood Education, 3615 Wisconsin Avenue NW, Washington DC 20016

Children Today, US Government Printing Office, Washington DC 20402

Children's House, Box 111, Caldwell, New Jersey 07006

Colorado Journal of Educational Research, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, Colorado 80631

Communication Education (formerly Speech Teacher) Speech Communication Association, Statler Hilton Hotel, New York, New York 10001

Compact, 300 Lincoln Tower, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203

Day Care & Early Education, 2852 Broadway, New York, New York 10025

Deaf American, 5125 Radnor Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46226

Deficience Mentale/Mental Retardation, York University, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3, Canada

Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology, Spastic International Medical Publications, 20-22 Mortimer Street, London W1N 7RD, England

Devereux Forum, 19 South Waterloo Road, Devon, Pennsylvania 19333

DSH Abstracts, Gallaudet College, Washington, DC 20002

Dyslexia Review, The Dyslexia Institute, 133 Gresham Road, Staines, TW18 2AJ, England

*Education and Training of the Mentally Retarded, 1920 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091

Education Digest, PO Box 623, 416 Longshore Drive, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48107

*Education of the Visually Handicapped, 919 Walnut St. Fourth Floor, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

Educational & Psychological Measurement, Box 6907, College Station, Durham, North Carolina 27708

Educational Forum, 343 Armory Building, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois 61820

Educational Horizons, 2000 East 8th Street, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Educational Leadership, 1201 16th Street NW, Washington DC 20036

Educational Researcher, 1126 16th Street NW, Washington DC 20036

Educational Technology, 140 Sylvan Avenue, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632

Elementary School Journal, 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637

English Journal, 1111 Kenyon Road, Urbana, Illinois 61801

*Exceptional Children, 1920 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091

*Exceptional Parent, 264 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02116

Family Involvement, Canadian Education Programs, 41 Madison Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M5R 2S2, Canada

Focus on Exceptional Children, 6635 East Villanova Place, Denver, Colorado 80222

*Gifted Child Quarterly, 8080 Springvalley Drive, Cincinnati, Ohio 45236

Harvard Educational Review, 23 South Main Street, Uxbridge, Massachusetts 02138

Hearing, 105 Gower Street, London WCIE 6AH, England

*Hearing & Speech Action, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Hearing Rehabilitation Quarterly, New York League for the Hard of Hearing, 71 W. 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010

Human Behavior, PO Box 2810, Boulder, Colorado 80302

Humanist, 923 Kensington Ave., Buffalo, New York 14215

Illinois Schools Journal, 6800 South Stewart Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60621

Indiana Speech & Hearing Journal, Ball State University, Muncie, Indiana 47306

Instructor, PO Box 6099, Duluth, Minnesota 55806

Inter-Clinic Information Bulletin, 317 East 34th Street, New York, New York 10016

International Child Welfare Review, 1 Rue De Varembe, 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

International Journal of Child Psychiatry, Verlag 10, Basel 13, Switzerland

International Rehabilitation Review, 219 East 44th Street, New York, New York 10017

Involvement, PO Box 460, Oak Ridges, Ontario, Canada

*denotes journals monitored for CIJE.

**denotes copyrighted journals for which ECEA has been granted permission to use author abstracts.

Journal for Special Educators of the Mentally Retarded, 171, Center Conway, New Hampshire 03813

*Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology, **Plenum Publishing Corp., 227 W. 17th Street, New York, New York 10011

**Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 1200 17th Street NW, Washington DC 20036

*Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis, Uni-**versity of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Journal of Applied Rehabilitation Counseling, 1522 K Street NW, Washington DC 20005

Journal of Association for Study of Perception, PO Box 744, De Kalb, Illinois 60115

*Journal of Autism & Childhood Schizophre-**nia, Plenum Publishing Corp., 227 W. 17th Street, New York, New York 10011

Journal of Child Psychology & Psychiatry, Pergamon Press, Elmsford, New York 10523

Journal of Clinical Child Psychology, 111 South Meramec Avenue, No. 208, St. Louis, Missouri 63105

Journal of Communication Disorders, American Elsevier Publishing Co., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York, New York 10014

Journal of Community Health, Human Sciences Press, 72 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10014

**Journal of Consulting & Clinical Psychology, 1200 17th Street NW, Washington DC 20036

Journal of Creative Behavior, 1300 Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, New York 14222

Journal of Developmental Disabilities, PO Box 8470, Gentilly Station, New Orleans, Louisiana 70182

Journal of Education, Department of Education, Halifax, Nova Scotia

**Journal of Educational Psychology, 1200 17th Street NW, Washington DC 20036

**Journal of Educational Research, Box 1605, Madison, Wisconsin 53701

Journal of General Education, 215 Wagner Building, University Park, Pennsylvania 16802

*Journal of Learning Disabilities, 5 North **Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60602

Journal of Marriage & the Family, 1219 University Avenue SE, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55414

*Journal of Mental Deficiency Research, 86 Newman Street, London WIP 4 AR, England

Journal of Music Therapy, Box 610, Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Journal of Negro Education, Howard University, Washington DC 20001

**Journal of Nervous & Mental Disease, 428 East Preston Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21201

*Journal of Pediatrics, 11830 Westline Industrial Drive, St. Louis, Missouri 63141

**Journal of Personality Assessment, 1070 East Angeleno Avenue, Burbank, California 91501

Journal of Reading, 6 Tyre Avenue, Newark, Delaware 19711

Journal of Rehabilitation, 1522 K Street NW, Washington DC 20005

Journal of Rehabilitation of the Deaf, 814 Thayer Avenue, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910

Journal of School Health, American School Health Association, Kent, Ohio 44240

**Journal of School Psychology, 51 Riverside Avenue, Westport, Connecticut 06880

*Journal of Special Education, Grune and **Stratton, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10003

*Journal of Speech & Hearing Disorders, 9030 Old Georgetown Road, Washington, DC 20014

*Journal of Speech & Hearing Research, **9030 Old Georgetown Road, Washington DC 20014

Journal of Teacher Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington DC 20036

*Language Speech & Hearing Services in Schools, 9030 Old Georgetown Road, Washington DC 20014

Lantern, Perkins School for the Blind, Watertown, Massachusetts 02172

Learning, 530 University Avenue, Palo Alto, California 94301

Mathematics Teacher, 1906 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091

*Mental Retardation, 5201 Connecticut Ave-**nue NW, Washington DC 20015

Merrill Palmer Quarterly, 71 East Ferry Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48202

Momentum, 350, One Dupont Circle, Washington DC 20036

Music Educators Journal, 1902 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091

NASSP Bulletin, 1904 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091

National Elementary Principal, 1801 North Moore Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209

The New Beacon, 224 Great Portland Street, London WIN/AA, England

*New Outlook for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York, New York 10011

Notre Dame Journal of Education, PO Box 686, Notre Dame, Indiana 46556

Nursing Outlook, 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York 10019

Optometric Weekly, 5 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60602

Parents Voice, Journal of the National Society of Mentally Handicapped Children, Pembridge Square, London W2 4EP, England

Peabody Journal of Education, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee 37203

*Pediatrics, PO Box 1034 Evanston, Illinois **60204

**Personnel & Guidance Journal, 1607 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington DC 20009

Phi Delta Kappan, 8th & Union Streets, Bloomington, Indiana 47401

**Physical Therapy, 1156 15th Street NW, Washington DC 22005

Pointer, PO Box 131, University Station, Syracuse, New York 13210

Psychology in the Schools, 4 Conant Square, Brandon, Vermont 05733

Psychology Today, PO Box 2990, Boulder, Colorado 80302

Quarterly Journal of Speech, Speech Communication Association, Statler Hilton Hotel, New York, New York 10001

**Reading Research Quarterly, 6 Tyre Avenue, Newark, Delaware 19711

Reading Teacher, 6 Tyre Avenue, Newark, Delaware 19711

Rehabilitation Digest, One Yonge Street, Suite 2110, Toronto Ontario M5E 1E8, Canada

Rehabilitation Gazette, 4502 Maryland Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri 63108

*Rehabilitation Literature, 2023 West Ogden **Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60612

Rehabilitation Teacher, 88 St. Stephen Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02115

Remedial Education, 5 Netheriee Street, Glen Iris, Victoria 3146, Australia

Review of Educational Research, 1126 16th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036

**Scandinavian Journal of Rehabilitation Medicine, Gamla Brogatan 26, Box 62, S-101 20 Stockholm 1, Sweden

Schizophrenia Bulletin, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Maryland 20852

School Media Quarterly, 1201-1205 Bluff Street, Fulton, Missouri 65251

*Sight Saving Review, 79 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016

Sign Language Studies, Linstock Press, 9306 Mintwood St., Silver Spring, Maryland 20901

*Slow Learning Child, St. Lucia, Brisbane 4067, Australia

**Social Work, 49 Sheridan Avenue, Albany, New York 12210

Southern Journal of Educational Research, Box 107, Southern Station, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39401

Special Children, American Association of Special Educators, 107-20 125th Street, New York, New York 11419

*Special Education: Forward Trends, National Council for Special Education, 12 Hollycroft Avenue, London NW3 7QL, England

Special Education in Canada, Parkway V S, 1 Danforth Avenue, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Speech Monographs, Speech Communication Association, Statler Hilton Hotel, New York, New York 10001

Teacher, 22 West Putnam Avenue, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830

Teacher of the Blind, Royal School for the Blind, Church Road North, Wavertree, Liverpool L156TQ, England

Teacher of the Deaf, 50 Topsham Road Exeter EX2 4NF, England

Teachers College Record, 525 West 120th Street, New York, New York 10027

**TEACHING Exceptional Children, 1920 Association Drive, Reston, Virginia 22091

*Volta Review, 3417 Volta Place NW, Wash-**ington, DC 20007

Young Children, 1384 Connecticut Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009

10822

EC 003 387 ED
Publ. Date 68 565p.
Chess, Stella, Ed.; Thomas, Alexander, Ed.
Annual Progress in Child Psychiatry and Child Development.
EDRS not available
Robert Brunner, Inc., 80 East 11th Street, New York, New York 10003 ($15.00).

Descriptors: exceptional child research; learning; environmental influences; behavior; child development; learning disabilities; infancy; disadvantaged youth; psychotic children; child psychology; parent child relationship; etiology; mentally handicapped; child abuse; emotionally disturbed; preschool learning; perceptual development; followup studies; psychiatry; learning characteristics

Selected studies of infant development concern biological rhythms, pattern preferences, sucking, and Negro-white comparisons. Sex, age, state, eye to eye contact, and human symbiosis are considered in mother-infant interaction. Included in pediatrics are child development and the relationship between pediatrics and psychiatry. Environmental influences on learning which are discussed are optimal environment, parental influence, and teacher appraisal; learning disturbances include reading disability and stimulus competition. Learning patterns and violence in disadvantaged children are described; and familial mental retardation, social class and mental illness, psychopathology, obstetric complications, and behavior problems are discussed. Also mentioned are depression, behavior therapy, emotional reactions, cryptorchism, home visits, social class and mental illness, a followup study of infantile psychosis, schizophrenic twins, perceptual and motor discrimination in psychotic and normal children, and psychosis of childhood. Neglected and abused children are also considered. (RP)

22972

EC 006 180 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Jun 70 5p.
Baron, Michael A. And Others
Neurologic Manifestations of the Battered Child Syndrome.
EDRS not available
Pediatrics; V45 N6 P1003-7 Jun 1970

Descriptors: exceptional child services; child abuse; clinical diagnosis; neurological defects; medical case histories; medical evaluation; parent child relationship; infancy

An infant with no external signs of trauma and a picture closely mimicking organic brain disease was treated for months before battering was considered as a possible cause of her difficulty. The similarity of her symptoms to neurologic disease was so striking that battering continued undetected until she finally showed external bruises. Neurologic findings, which included exaggerated startle, hyperreflexia, and increased muscle tone, were not due to organic neurologic disease, and all disappeared within one week after hospital admission. It is shown that the battered child syndrome must be included in the differential diagnosis of developmental failure with diffuse or nonfocal neurologic signs, and that all infants who show these symptoms should be hospitalized. (Author)

30283

EC 03 0283 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Aug 70 47p.
Cohler, Bertram J. And Others
Child-Care Attitudes and Emotional Disturbance among Mothers of Young Children.
EDRS not available
Genetic Psychology Monographs; V82 First Half P3-47 Aug 1970

Descriptors: exceptional child research; child rearing; emotionally disturbed; mother attitudes; parent child relationship; child care; institutionalized (persons); etiology; adjustment (to environment); psychological characteristics

To determine if maladaptive attitudes toward particular child care issues may be a developmental factor in emotional illness following childbirth, 35 hospitalized and 35 matched nonhospitalized women were tested. Results indicated that denial of child rearing concerns and the attitude that establishing reciprocity with the baby is unimportant were characteristic of mothers hospitalized during the first 3 postnatal years. Also found were a less sound social adjustment and greater conflict in resolving life issues at the time of hospitalization associated with maladaptive child care attitudes. Rather extensive information is presented on the background of the subjects, previous research, the survey of attitudes used, and the results of the survey. An example of the survey is appended. (Author/JM)

30633

EC 03 0633 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 69 342p.
Richette, Lisa Aversa
The Throwaway Children.
EDRS not available
J. B. Lippincott Company, East Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105 ($6.95).

Descriptors: delinquency; child abuse; neglected children; social problems; parent attitudes; juvenile courts; parent influence; emotionally disturbed; community services; delinquency causes

Written by a lawyer who was an Assistant District Attorney assigned to the Philadelphia Juvenile Court, the text contains materials from actual cases and files. The cases cited all concern children who became delinquent or were brought to the attention of the authorities through parental neglect or abuse. Their stories serve to emphasize the failures of society: the failure to provide sufficient, decent places for emotionally disturbed or delinquent children; the failure to provide enough opportunities to the minority groups and other poverty stricken people; the often ineffective juvenile justice system; the unavailability of community services; the threatening or negligent attitudes of school personnel or other adults; and other problems which combine against children. Suggestions for improvement are made. (RJ)

31683

EC 03 1683 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 71 96p.
Fontana, Vincent J.
The Maltreated Child.
EDRS not available
Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois 62703 ($5.00).

Descriptors: child abuse; child welfare; legal responsibility; medical case histories; neglected children; New York

Historical data and present statistics on child neglect and abuse are presented. Diagnosis of the maltreated child are discussed including clinical manifestations, roentgenological characteristics, and social-familial characteristics. Social, medical, and legal responsibilities for the prevention of child abuse are examined, and child abuse laws in California and New York are provided. Recommendations for improved child welfare and protection are listed, and specific case reports accompanied with illustrations are cited. A list of related references is also included. (RD)

32179

EC 03 2179 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 70 252p.
D'Ambrosio, Richard
No Language But a Cry.
EDRS not available
Doubleday and Company, Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

Descriptors: exceptional child education; emotionally disturbed; psychotherapy; child abuse; case studies; biography; psychotic children

The case history of a 12 year old physically deformed, emotionally disturbed mute girl is recounted in a personal narrative by the psychoanalyst who treated her. The author describes the girl's background of severe abuse at the hands of alcholic mentally ill parents. Investigations into the parents backgrounds and interviews with each help in the understanding of the child's complete withdrawal from the world around her. Working in the institution (for abandoned children) setting in which the girl had spent her last 7 years, the author describes the child's gradual return to the world as a functioning human being. (CD)

32198

EC 03 2198 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 70 204p.
Gil, David G.
Violence Against Children: Physical Child Abuse in the United States.
EDRS not available
Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138 ($6.50).

Descriptors: exceptional child research; child abuse; national surveys; statistical data; incidence; child rearing; cultural factors; attitudes; social influences

Reported and interpreted are the findings of a series of nationwide studies concerning the quality and quantity of physical abuse of American children. The studies were initiated in 1965 by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to investigate the context of social and cultural forces with which violence against children is associated. Studies include nationwide surveys of public knowledge and attitudes about physical child abuse, press surveys of incidents, a pilot survey of cases reported in California, a survey of nearly 13,000 incidents reported through legal channels in 1967-68, and a comprehensive analysis of over 1300 of these in a sample of cities and counties. The point of view is epidemiologic, social, and cultural, rather than clinical and psychological, and incidence and community response are stressed rather than case histories. Findings are interpreted to show violence against children rooted in culturally determined attitudes toward child-rearing, with higher incidence noted among lower educational and socioeconomic levels in society, broken families, and families with more than three children. How American culture encourages the use of a certain measure of physical force in child-rearing is documented. A typology of child abuse is suggested, and some recommendations made concerning measures to reduce the incidence of abuse by attacking its apparent roots in society itself. (KW)

32247

EC 03 2247 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 64 195p.
Young, Leontine
Wednesday's Children: A Study of Child Neglect and Abuse.
EDRS not available
McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York, New York 10036 ($5.95).

Descriptors: social problems; child abuse; neglected children; parent child relationship; social work; case studies; socioeconomic influences
The book is an account of a detailed study of child abuse and neglect. The study traces the profiles of behavior of the families to learn what they are like, how they live, and how they can be recognized. The study covers both urban and rural areas and all economic and social classes. The full range of human neglect, from the failure to feed and clothe the children to physical beating and torture, is described. The methods of social work now in operation and the judiciary approach to the problem are also examined. Information is taken entirely from case records that follow families over a period of from 1 to as long as 15 to 20 years. The author includes a study of parents and their backgrounds, their adaptations to society, and the frustrations that manifest themselves in neglect or brutality toward their own children. (CD)

32476

EC 03 2476 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 70 155p.
Robertson, James
Young Children in Hospital.
EDRS not available
Barnes and Noble, Inc., 105 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10003 ($5.25 HC, $2.50 PB).

Descriptors: exceptional child services; physically handicapped; hospitalized children; emotional problems; mothers; parent child relationship; child care; administrative policy; hospitals; Great Britain; pediatrics

Possible detrimental effects of the loss of maternal care during the first 4 years of life upon the development of the total personality are pointed out, and implications for the non-medical aspects of child care in hospitals necessary to protect the emotional development of young children are indicated. Two main mental health dangers for the hospitalized child are examined: the traumatic, in which the shock of separation from the mother and other stresses may result in a temporary or permanent degree of disequilibrium, and the deprivational, in which lengthy deprivation of mothering may result in personality impoverishment. Summary accounts of three child patients illustrate aspects of these dangers. Implications for hospital practice (visiting, systems of nursing, long-stay wards, hospital procedures, and professional training) are outlined. Admission of the mother with the child, or unrestricted visiting, is recommended. A lengthy postscript reviews recent achievements in hospital child care in Great Britain and recommends areas for further action and research. (KW)

32640

EC 03 2640 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 63 46p.
Boardman, Helen E. and Others
The Neglected Battered-Child Syndrome: Role Reversal in Parents.
Child Welfare League of America, Inc.
EDRS not available
Child Welfare League of America, Inc., 44 East 23rd Street, New York, New York 10010 ($1.00).

Descriptors: child abuse; neglected children; child rearing; parent child relationship; role perception; role conflict; interdisciplinary approach

The monograph discusses the neglected, battered child syndrome in terms of role reversal in parents. Professional people are seen as having the responsibility to express significant findings and appeal to the community for action in establishing the inherent rights of children as well as the rights and obligations of parents. Malidentification of parent child relationships expressed in infant failure to thrive is explored. A diagnostic approach to deal with the problem using a team of professional workers who would involve the parents in the diagnostic process is discussed. The author feels that the approach may be able to provide a primary preventive tool for establishing positive parent self images and appropriate parent child identification. The neglected battered child syndrome is seen as an identifiable form of social retardation expressed by parent role incapacity. Role reversal is noted as a constant social factor that identifies the syndrome as well as predicts its continuance and recurrence. (CD)

32771

EC 03 2771 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Aug 71 7p.
Fischhoff, Joseph and Others
A Psychiatric Study of Mothers of Infants with Growth Failure Secondary to Maternal Deprivation.
EDRS not available
Journal of Pediatrics; V79 N2 P209-15 Aug 1971

Descriptors: exceptional child research; disadvantaged youth; neglected children; mothers; mother attitudes; mental illness; psychopathology; psychological characteristics
A psychiatric study of 12 mothers whose infants were diagnosed as suffering from a maternal deprivation syndrome was conducted. Each mother was seen twice in psychiatric interviews. Supplementary information from fathers, ward visits, psychiatric social worker, doctor, and nurses was gathered. The researchers attempted to ascertain by systematic investigation whether the majority of the mothers had a character disorder. Material for each mother was summarized under such headings as age and marital status, appearance and manner, past history and memories, ego functions, object relationships, defenses, and present mode of behavior. Three case reports illustrate the method of analysis used. It was found that 10 of the mothers could be diagnosed as suffering from a character disorder. Each was shown to have had a disturbed early childhood; poor day-to-day performance; behavior indicative of severe psychopathology; desire for an anaclitic relationship and need to be taken care of; limited capacity for abstraction; use of denial, isolation and projection defenses; and a predisposition for acting out. Results were felt to have implications for choice of intervention strategy. (CD)

32772

EC 03 2772 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Aug 71 10p.
Krieger, Ingeborg; Mellinger, Raymond C.
Pituitary Function in the Deprivation Syndrome.
EDRS not available
Journal of Pediatrics; V79 N2 P216-25 Aug 1971

Descriptors: exceptional child research; disadvantaged youth; neglected children; biochemistry; psychopathology; medical research; psychosomatic diseases; pituitary function

In order to determine the mechanism of growth failure found in the deprivation syndrome, the pituitary function was examined. Sixteen children from 6 months to 10 years of age suffering from the deprivation syndrome were tested. The fasting serum growth hormone values of the children were increased. Pituitary growth hormone and adrenocorticotropic hormone release were unresponsive to hypoglycemia in five of the seven children suffering from psychosocial dwarfism. Insensitivity to hypoglycemia was not felt to be related to the severity of the growth failure. The researchers indicated that the infants and children with the deprivation syndrome in the study suffered from emotional and food deprivation and that food deprivation caused growth failure and endrocrine abnormalities. It was suggested that pituitary hyperfunction may progress to include hypothalamic insensitivity and pituitary hypofunction. (CD)

32781

EC 03 2781 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Jul 71 7p.
Gil, David G.
A Sociocultural Perspective on Physical Child Abuse.
EDRS not available
Child Welfare; V50 N7 P389-95 Jul 1971

Descriptors: child abuse; research projects; family problems; socioeconomic influences; cultural factors

Based on a nationwide survey of child abuse conducted by Brandeis University, the article discusses sociocultural dynamics underlying this violence. The sanctioning of force in American society, fostered in many subtle (and not so subtle) ways, is considered along with precipitating factors such as poverty, ghetto life, deviant psychosocial functioning, and child rearing patterns of abuse. Recommendations concern family planning, counseling, and neighborhood health and social services. (RJ)

40199

EC 04 0199 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 71 251p.
Katz, Sanford N.
When Parents Fail: The Law's Response to Family Breakdown.
EDRS not available
Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108 ($12.50).

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; low income groups; neglected children; child welfare; state agencies; parent child relationship; family influence; family problems; foster family; adoption; case studies

Examined is the process of state intervention into the parent child relationship. Circumstances, purposes, and means by which the state attempts to reorganize the parent child relationship for the sake of the child's welfare are discussed. The author explains that the most fundamental question in child custody is determination of situations justifying public intrusion into the regularly private parent child relationship. Procedures by which family failure to promote socially desirable goals may be discovered are noted. Family failure is said to result generally from neglect, and neglect cases most often reported are from low income families. Standards and processes leading to court findings of neglect are analyzed. Decision for state intervention is then explained to raise questions as to what will remedy the situation, what will govern the remedy, and what legislative standards will guide decision makers in implementing the remedies. Then examined is the temporary remedy of foster care and underlying policy considerations and consequences for the child. The permanent remedy of adoption is then explored, concentrating on abolishing rights of natural parents and standards governing placement of children in an adopted home. Example case studies of judicial and welfare agency failure to correct the parent child relationship conclude the book, with the author advocating that emotional well-being of the child be the primary concern for those seeking to intervene in family life. (CB)

40857

EC 04 0857 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Jul 71 4p.
Sattin, Dana B.; Miller, John K.
The Ecology of Child Abuse within a Military Community.
EDRS not available
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry; V41 N4 P675-8 Jul 1971

Descriptors: exceptional child research; disadvantaged youth; low income groups; child abuse; low rent housing; military personnel; incidence; ecology

Residential patterns of child abuse cases occurring in a military community were compared to those of nonabusing military families. Findings indicated that child abuse incidence was higher in low income groups living in low rent housing. A possible explanation was offered that child abusing parents tended to have emotional or personality problems and tended to be under financial or other environmental stresses. (CB)

40858

EC 04 0858 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Nov 71 12p.
Gil, David G.
Violence Against Children.
EDRS not available

Journal of Marriage and the Family; V33 N4 P637-48 Nov 1971

Descriptors: exceptional child research; research reviews (publications); disadvantaged youth; child abuse; models; child rearing; national surveys; cultural factors; prevention; public opinion

The paper developed a definition and conceptual model of violence against children on the basis of a series of nationwide epidemiologic studies, public opinion, and press surveys. Culturally sanctioned use of physical force in child rearing, poverty and discrimination, deviance in bio-psycho-social functioning, and chance events were identified as causal dimensions of physical child abuse. The scope of the phenomenon and selected findings from the surveys were discussed and social policies aimed at primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention were suggested. Attention was drawn to massive societal abuse of children, which is a related but much more serious social problem. (Author)

40859

EC 04 0859 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Nov 71 9p.
Giovannoni, Jeanne M.
Parental Mistreatment: Perpetrators and Victims.
EDRS not available
Journal of Marriage and the Family; V33 N4 P649-57 Nov 1971

Descriptors: exceptional child research; research reviews (publications); disadvantaged youth; low income groups; child abuse; social influences; parent child relationship; family problems

Parental mistreatment of children was proposed to be a manifestation of noxious societal forces impinging on families. Data from a series of comparative studies of families who had mistreated their children and those who had not were analyzed in relation to this proposition. Distinctions could be made among families who do not mistreat, and within types of mistreating families. Among low-income families several factors inhering in the status of poor people, including both the direct stresses of poverty and structural deficits in their relationship to community systems of familial supports, were observed to be particularly marked among mistreating families. These factors, extrinsic to the families, were interpreted as a manifestation of societal forces which engender the mistreatment of children. (Author)

42255

EC 04 2255 ED 064 811
Publ. Date Dec 71 396p.
Segal, Julius, Ed.
Mental Health Program Reports - 5.
Health Services and Mental Health Administration (DHEW), Bethesda, Maryland
EDRS mf,hc
Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 ($1.75).

Descriptors: exceptional child education; emotionally disturbed; mental health; services; research projects; disadvantaged youth; program descriptions; mental health clinics; child abuse; drug abuse; physiology; feedback

The volume is reported to reflect the broad range of National Institute of Mental Health activities in areas of research, development of mental health manpower, and delivery of mental health services. Twenty papers examine, respectively, relationship of life histories and biochemistry of siblings and twins to schizophrenia, training of Navaho medicine men, development of intelligence in babies, studies of child abuse and infant accidents, community mental health center in Appalachia, educating new leaders via Operation Hope, manner in which social organization of animal communities can lead to a population crisis destroying them, community mental health center in the San Francisco westside, nonprofessionals serving aged public housing tenants, nursery schools in service of mental health, followup suvey of long term effects of lysergic acid diethylamide, preschool program for disadvantaged children, infant stimulation as part of well baby care in a disadvantaged area, mental illness and competency to stand trial, studying consciousness with physiological feedback technique, voluntary control of internal states, asymmetry of human brain and implications for training, controlling brain functions, controlling autonomic functions, and drug abuse. (CB)

42284

EC 04 2284 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Jul 72 3p.
Forsyth, William B.
Committee on Infant and Preschool Child: Maltreatment of Children, the Battered Child Syndrome.
EDRS not available
Pediatrics; V50 N1 P160-2 Jul 1972

Descriptors: exceptional child services; child abuse; parent child relationship; physicians; community role; emotionally disturbed; prevention; therapy

The Committee on Infant and Preschool Child first reaffirms its 1966 statement concerning the battered child syndrome. The 1966 statement recommends that physicians should be required to report cases of child abuse, that the responsible agency needs to have personnel and resources, that reported cases should be evaluated promptly, that the child should be protected, that the designated state agency should keep a central register of all cases, and that the reporting physician or hospital should be granted immunity from suit. Five additional elements are then added to the 1966 statement: that valid predictive questionnaires or related techniques be used to identify parents likely to commit child abuse, that crisis management programs easily accessible to families be established, that child abuse diagnostic and/or treatment centers be established, that increased responsibility by physicians and hospitals be encouraged, that day care services be utilized, and that lay therapists and aids from the community are needed. (CB)

42380

EC 04 2380 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 68 268p.
Helfer, Ray E., Ed.; Kempe, C. Henry, Ed.
The Battered Child.
EDRS not available
University of Chicago Press, 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637 ($12.50).

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; incidence; demography; physicians; parents; legal responsibility; pathology; psychopathology; agency role; legislation; textbooks

The abused or neglected child is discussed in terms of historical incidence and medical, psychiatric, social, and legal aspects. A section on history of child abuse and infanticide focuses on the multilated child, infanticide, industrial child, slaves, laws against child abuse and infanticide, and the more recent recognition of the Battered Child Syndrome. Also presented are incidence of child abuse including reporting rates in 14 states and four cities and demographic characteristics of persons involved in child abuse. A second section examines medical aspects such as the responsibility and role of the physician in the immediate care of the child, his responsibility to the parents, and his legal obligation. Radiologic examination is seen as a tool in differential diagnosis of the characteristic skeletal manifestations of the battered child. Case studies of 24 infants who died of negligence illustrate the role of forensic pathology in proving cause and manner of death. A third section contains a psychiatric study of parents who abuse infants and small children including general characteristics and psychopathology of attackers, secondary factors involved, circumstances of the attack, psychological testing, and treatment. Also briefly discussed are early case findings as a means of prevention of child abuse, role of the social worker and problems of welfare agencies in management of child abuse cases. A final section presents legal aspects such as responses of the law to child abuse, characteristics of child abuse legislation, and legal problems of a reporting physician. The role of the law enforcement agency is also briefly examined. Appendices include statistical data from a California study, a summary of the neglect and trauma cases discussed in the fourth section, and an overview of existing legislation in the United States. (LL)

42389

EC 04 2389 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Aug 72 9p.
Caffey, John
On the Theory and Practice of Shaking Infants.
EDRS not available
American Journal of Diseases of Children; V124 N2 P161-9 Aug 1972

Descriptors: exceptional child research; special health problems; child abuse; infancy; medical research; theories; mental retardation; minimally brain injured; medical case histories; medical evaluation

The practice of whiplash shaking and jerking of abused infants, referrred to as the parent infant stress syndrome (PITS), is presented as common cause of skeletal as well as cerebrovascular lesions. Twenty-seven examples of recorded pathogenic shaking are cited, six of which were fatal although it is felt that the pathogenicity of casual, habitual and repeated shaking of infants is generally unrecognized by parents and physicians. The relatively mild shakings are said to induce undetected chronic subdural hematomas or brain damage which may not be recognized and thus generate mental retardation and permanent brain damage. Also seen as possible results of shaking are chronic infantile hydrocephalus, idiopathic juvenile mental retardation, cerebral palsies, and idiopathic epilepsies. (LL)

42594

EC 04 2594 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 72 313p.
Kempe, C. Henry, Ed.; Helfer, Ray E., Ed.
Helping the Battered Child and His family.
EDRS not available
J. B. Lippincott Company, P. O. Box 7758, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101 ($8.50).

Descriptors: exceptional child services; emotionally disturbed; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; parents; parent counseling; parent child relations; parent role; parent attitudes; parent influence; therapy; legislation; courts

The service oriented volume suggests a child abuse treatment program, notes the various professionals that may be helpful to the abused child and his family, and offers a practical, how-to approach for the problems that arise in helping child and family. The editors define the battered child as any child who received nonaccidental physical injury as a result

of acts on the part of his parents or guardians. They discuss what might be reasonable goals of therapy and cite reports showing the incidence of child abuse to range between 250 to 300 cases reported per million population per year. A pattern of abuse including the three factors of parental potential to abuse, a child and a crisis is described. Also presented in the introduction is a degree of involvement continuum reflecting the extent of therapeutic intervention and success in the home. Four of the 17 articles deal with methods of approaching and aiding parents, and four concern the psychology, treatment, development and education of an abused child. Another four articles discuss the status of child protective services, proposed sequels to present legislation on child abuse, medical center child abuse consultation teams and a community-hospital treatment plan. Five articles describe the positive roles of the law, the family court, the lawyer, the police and the district attorney in services to abused children. Several appendixes present a predictive questionnaire intended to benefit early implementation of family therapy and a model for the proposed center for the study of abused and neglected children. (GW)

42618

EC 04 2618 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Jun 72 8p.
Koluchova, Jarmila
Severe Deprivation in Twins: A Case Study.
EDRS not available
Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry; V13 N2 P107-14 Jun 1972

Descriptors: exceptional child research; multiply handicapped; emotionally disturbed; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; twins; parent child relationship; child development; therapy; psychological evaluation; foster family; case studies

Monozygotic twin boys were reared from age 18 months to 7 years in conditions of social and emotional deprivation and physical abuse by a psychopathic stepmother and an inadequate father. The case of deprivation was considered exceptional because of the lengthy period of isolation and because of the unusual family situation which appeared to others as normal and orderly. Examined was the boys' development from a mental age level of 3 years to a mental age appropriate for their chronological age after treatment, a period in a children's home and approximately 2 years of foster home care. Forensic aspects of the case were analyzed as were features of the foster home placement and the value of twinship in recovery. (GW)

50016

EC 05 0016 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 72 147p.
Kellogg, Marjorie
Like the Lion's Tooth.
EDRS not available
Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, New York 10003 ($5.95).

Descriptors: exceptional child education; emotionally disturbed; child abuse; childhood; family problems; fathers; parent child relationships; literature

Dealing with the tumultuous life of Ben, an 11-year-old emotionally disturbed boy from the New York City area, the short novel candidly tells of the strained interpersonal relations among his family members, the physical abuse received from his father, and the ambivalent nature of his mother. Ben's experiences at an institutional school are described including his search for an individual with which to share some love. The need is finally fulfilled by another neglected child, Madeline, who can readily identify with Ben's feelings. Related is a short episode in which the boy is unsuccessfully sent to a foster home in which the people show a disinterest in his welfare. Insight is given into the background influences that are thought to help form the attitudes of mistreated children. (RS)

50438

EC 05 0438 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Dec 72 5p.
Sanders, R. Wyman
Resistance to Dealing with Parents of Battered Children.
EDRS not available
Pediatrics; V50 N6 P853-7 Dec 1972

Descriptors: exceptional child services; emotionally disturbed; child abuse; parent counseling; communication problems; case studies; emotional problems

Case studies documenting communication difficulties between authorities and the parents of four battered children are summarized briefly. Discussed are emotional reactions which are said to make talking with and reporting such parents difficult. Suggestions are made concerning ways of interviewing and counseling parents at the time a report of child abuse is received. (Author/GW)

50981

EC 05 0981 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 72 272p.
Polansky, Norman A. and Others
Roots of Futility.
EDRS not available
Jossey-Bass Inc., Publishers, 615 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, California 94111 ($9.50).

Descriptors: exceptional child research; disadvantaged youth; economically disadvantaged; mothers; depressed areas (geographic); rural areas; psychological characteristics; child abuse; socioeconomic influences; case studies; Appalachia

Reviewed were several preliminary studies, a major field study, and two subsequent research projects concerning child neglect, infantilism, and withdrawal among mothers living in poverty in Appalachia. Case illustrations from a pilot study of 10 neglectful mothers were presented to highlight syndromes of infantilism and withdrawal. Examined were issues of operationalizing the concept of neglect, along with legal definitions of neglect and their limitations as bases of research. A Childhood Level of Living Scale was developed on the basis of a survey using the critical incident technique to establish which dimensions of child care appear most crucial. Social and psychological theories were used to reformulate the concept of alienation as a psychological concept related to universal experiences of depression and ego splitting in infancy. Sociocultural analysis showed that social stratification appeared in the Appalachian culture. Results of the major diagnostic study were reported in addition to the study design, sampling procedures, psychological tests, and social work instruments by which maternal character was compared with child caring, and child caring with measurable sequelae in the child. Two studies on the process of infantilization were examined, and N. Polansky's concept of verbal accessibility was explained to be useful in rapid diagnosis of neglectful mothers. Case histories of 90 families receiving assistance under the Aid to Families of Dependent Children provisions were analyzed to determine strategies that mothers and welfare workers employ with each other. On the basis of the research, the authors recommended ways of helping mothers break out of cycles of neglect and infantilism. (GW)

51706

EC 05 1706 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Apr 73 4p.
Solomon, Theo
History and Demography of Child Abuse.
Pediatrics; V51 N4, 2 P773-6 Apr 73

Descriptors: exceptional child services; emotionally disturbed; child abuse; early childhood; infancy; parent child relationship; historical reviews; demography

An understanding of the history and demography of child abuse can provide a perspective for symposium discussion. Infanticide has been a common cause of child death throughout history though child abuse developed as part of the industrial revolution, and child battering has been recognized as a syndrome for only 20 years. Accurate data on child battering are hard to obtain but about 250,000 children in the United States are in need of protective services annually. Characteristics of the abused child include an average age of under 4 years; characteristics of the abusive parent include being married and living with spouse at the time of the abuse, and characteristics of the family include a parental history of abuse as a child and unwanted pregnancies. Problems related to child abuse are child neglect, severe laws for juveniles, and injuries due to

dangerous toys. (For related symposium papers see EC 051 707 through EC 051 713). (DB)

51707

EC 05 1707 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Apr 73 3p.
Helfer, Ray M.
The Etiology of Child Abuse.
Pediatrics; V51 N4, 2 P777-9 Apr 73

Descriptors: exceptional child services; emotionally disturbed; child abuse; etiology; parent attitudes; individual differences; crisis therapy

Professionals can help to prevent child abuse by recognizing the major etiological components in child abuse cases of potential for abuse on the parts of the parents, the type of child most likely to be abused, and the role of crisis in precipitating child abuse. Four factors in the potential for abuse are how the parents themselves were reared, parental ability or inability to use other people for support when emotionally upset with their children, the marital relationship between the parents, and how the parents see the child. The child most likely to be abused is the child also likely to be different from his siblings, hyperactive, or with a birth defect. If the potential for abuse and the particular child exist, child abuse can be precipitated by a family crisis or series of crises. (For related symposium papers see EC 051 706 and EC 051 708 through EC 051 713). (DB)

51708

EC 05 1708 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Apr 73 3p.
Fontana, Vincent J.
The Diagnosis of the Maltreatment Syndrome in Children.
Pediatrics; V51 N4, 2 P780-2 Apr 73

Descriptors: exceptional child services; emotionally disturbed; child abuse; neglected children; medical evaluation; physical examinations

Physicians need to be aware of signs and symptoms of the maltreatment syndrome (child abuse) for correct diagnosis and fulfillment of legal responsibilities. Diagnosis must encompass the physical examination of the child, the medical history (often questionable), diagnostic x-ray findings and a differential diagnosis. Parents may take the child to several hospitals and physicians to negate suspicions of child abuse. Specific signs and symptoms include the parent's inappropriate reaction to severity of injury, signs of general neglect such as malnutrition and repressed personality, evidence of dislocations and/or fractures, and radiological manifestations such as subperiosteal hemorrhages and epiphyseal separations. For related symposium papers see EC 051 706, EC 051 707 and EC 051 709 through EC 051 713). (DB)

51709

EC 05 1709 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Apr 73 10p.
Isaacs, Jacob L.
The Law and the Abused and Neglected Child.
Pediatrics; V51 N4,2 P783-92 Apr 73

Descriptors: exceptional child services; emotionally disturbed; child abuse; neglected children; legal responsibility; state legislation; New York

Discussed are mandatory reporting laws of cases of suspected child abuse and the child protective proceedings of the Family Court in New York. Noted is that the person filing a child abuse report is immune from liability if the charge cannot be sustained, and that the usual physician-patient privilege are not grounds for withholding child abuse information. Difficulties in child abuse prosecution in criminal courts such as the necessity of proving guilt beyond a reasonable doubt and proving specific intent are mentioned. The child protective proceeding is seen to encompass both child abuse and child neglect, allow for the removal of the child before a court order is obtainable, provide for the appointment of a lawyer representing the child's interests, mandate medical examination of the child, allow less direct evidence than is usually required, and facilitate the legal uses of medical records. A new law is also mentioned which gives drug use as prima faciae evidence of child neglect. Final disposition of the case is reported to involve returning the child to the home or removal of the child and the possibility of subsequent rehearings (DB)

51710

EC 05 1710 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Apr 73 3p.
Cameron, James S.
Role of the Child Protective Organization.
Pediatrics; V51 N4, 2 P793-5 Apr 73

Descriptors: exceptional child services; emotionally disturbed; child abuse; neglected children; state legislation; legal responsibility; social services; New York

The role of the child protective organization on behalf of neglected and abused children is a legally mandated service in New York State. Although all 50 states enacted mandatory reporting laws within 4 years, the development of services to implement the laws has not been as rapid. Child Protective Services (under the Social Services Department) must initiate and provide services whenever there is a complaint, provide protective social services to prevent injury to the child, and stabilize the family life if possible. The authority of the court may be invoked when parents do not utilize the help available. The number of reports of suspected child abuse in New York City from sources other than hospitals and physicians (primarily schools) has increased from 29 reports in 1968 to 1200 reports in 1970. (DB)

51711

EC 05 1711 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Apr 73 3p.
Kelley, Florence M.
Role of the Courts.
Pediatrics; V51 N4, 2 P796-8 Apr 73

Descriptors: exceptional child services; emotionally disturbed; child abuse; neglected children; state legislation; courts; legal responsibility; New York

The Family Court of New York has both abilities and limitations in handling child abuse cases which should be recognized by professionals concerned with child abuse. The court is unable to punish the parent who is found to have abused his child, though the court can remove the child or the parent from the household. It is questionable whether the utlimate power of the state wielded by the court actually helps parents learn not to not abuse a child. Statistics show a decrease in petitions of child abuse filed between 1970 and 1971. The ultimate responsibility for decisions regarding the child's welfare must be the judge's. (DB)

51712

EC 05 1712 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Apr 73 5p.
Joyner, Edmund N.
Child Abuse: The Role of the Physician and the Hospital.
Pediatrics; V51 N4, 2 P799-803 Apr 73

Descriptors: exceptional child services; emotionally disturbed; child abuse; neglected children; hospitals; interdisciplinary approach; legal responsibility

Hospitals in New York State are assuming responsibility as the agency which provides long term child protection and family rehabilitation in child abuse cases. The role of the hospital consists of recognition of the battered child, protection (including keeping the child in the hospital against the wishes of the parent), healing the injuries, reporting the suspicion of child abuse or neglect to the Child Protective Services, and treating the parents. One approach is the interdisciplinary child abuse team within the hospital which decides whether a case should be reported and whether the child should be remanded, investigates the case in depth, evaluates possible etiological factors, provides therapy for the family, and recommends a course of action for the placement of the child. (DB)

51713

EC 05 1713 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Apr 73 9p.
Kempe, C. Henry
A Practical Approach to the Protection of the Abused Child and Rehabilitation of the Abusing Parent.
Pediatrics; V51 N4, 2 P804-12 Apr 73

Descriptors: exceptional child services; emotionally disturbed; child abuse; neglected children; mothers; parent child

relationship; parent counseling; parent role; rehabilitation

To protect the abused child and rehabilitate the abusing parent, it must be recognized that mothering abilities vary and that the poor cannot buy the relief from continual parental responsibility that the rich can. Programs in Denver and Scotland are attempting to predict families likely to abuse children by noting family history and maternal reactions before, during, and after the child's birth. Home visits can prevent further injury in the case of minor injury but when major injury exists the courts must be involved to protect the child's life. Further child abuse may be prevented by the use of child advocates, groups like Parents Anonymous, Crisis Nurseries, and mother surrogates who provide parents with the emotional support temporarily needed. (DB)

52228

EC 05 2228 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Jun 73 10p.
Zadnik, Donna
Social and Medical Aspects of the Battered Child with Vision Impairment.
New Outlook for the Blind; V67 N6 P241-50 Jun 73

Descriptors: exceptional child services; visually handicapped; blind; infancy; early childhood; child abuse; social problems; medical evaluation; agency role

Many children may be visually handicapped or blind due to child abuse. The possibility of child abuse is often unrecognized by agencies and school programs serving visually handicapped and blind children. Workers should be alert to medical conditions (such as bone injuries) and eye disorders (such as retinal hemorrhage) that are related to child abuse, the general characteristics of battering parents or caretakers (such as a history of being battered as a child), and legal procedures designed to protect the abused child. Agency and school personnel may best serve families suspected of child abuse by offering immediate, consistent, and continuing emotional support employing a non-judgmental attitude. Close communication and mutual support among various professional workers serving the family are essential. Some experiences in an agency for the blind illustrate the possible tragedy of inadequate awareness of child abuse as well as some practical suggestions for serving the suspected battered child and his family. (Author/DB)

52641

EC 05 2641 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 71 269p.
Rice, Elizabeth P. and Others
Children of Mentally Ill Parents: Problems in Child Care.
EDRS not available
Behavioral Publications, 2852 Broadway, Morningside Heights, New York, New York 10025 ($9.95).

Descriptors: exceptional child research; emotionally disturbed; disadvantaged youth; early childhood; childhood; adolescents; parents; mental illness; parent influence; family problems; child abuse; academic achievement; affective behavior; health; community services; agencies; Delivery Systems

Examined in three sequential studies between 1959 and 1967 were 653 children, 0 to 21 years of age (average age 8 years) to determine the extent and severity of risk to a child when one parent is mentally ill. Parent identification in a state hospital or two general hospitals indicated that 225 parents were mentally ill, of whom 183 were mothers, and 42 were fathers. Data was collected from interviews with patients, family members, and teachers, and from hospital, agency, and pediatric records. Families in studies 1 and 2 were from two small cities; families in study 3 were from the urban population (25% were black). Findings showed that 55% to 85% of the children were reported to be involved in the symptoms of the ill parent, that approxiamtely 50% of the children were mistreated (neglect or physical abuse), and that children of mentally ill fathers had the highest proportion of neurotic traits. School data indicated that over two thirds of the children were at grade level, that most of the 81 children above grade level manifested behavioral difficulties such as withdrawal, that behavioral difficulties most often reported were neurotic tendencies, and that 25% of the children had handicaps that interfered with academic work. Data on children's health showed vision problems to be most frequent, allergies and colds in children under 6 years of age to be second in frequency, and dental care to be the greatest need among urban children. Additional findings showed that adequate care of children of all ages is seriously at risk when the mother is mentally ill at home or hosptialized, that almost 50% of the families initially using agencies in communities discontinued due to agency limitation or lack of service, that agencies which organized cooperatively with a hospital (in the small cities) could not maintain services to families; and that agencies in the urban setting could not focus on total recurrent needs of families. Major implications of the study were for changes in points of view about providing services and, change in organization of community services to alleviate the serious impact of mental illness on children. (MC)

52656

EC 05 2656 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 73 576p.
Blatt, Burton
Souls in Extremis.
EDRS not available
Allyn and Bacon, Inc., 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02210

Descriptors: exceptional child education; mentally handicapped; institutions; institutionalized (persons); educational needs; psychological needs; child abuse; institutional environment; case studies

The anthology includes brief verbal or pictorial essays, case histories, aphorisms, and poems; and exposes conditions in institutions for mentally handicapped children. The author maintains that every retarded individual can be better served within the community than within institutions, and stresses the acceptance of personal responsibility for the abuses of institutions as a prerequisite to needed social changes. The following are titles of sample essays: 'The Demography of a Mental Retardation Region', 'The Social Experiences of Newly Committed Retarded Children', 'Language Stimulation in State Institutions', 'School-age Children Not in School', 'A New Child Abuse Law', 'Willowbrook', 'On the Educability of Intelligence', and 'The Faces and Conditions of Bigotry'. Case studies include Larry, a 32-year-old man mistakenly institutionalized as retarded his entire life; idiot savants; Billy, whose self destructive behavior was decreased through the use of behavior modification techniques; Carol, a 10-year-old in a state institution for the retarded because of a physical handicap; and Herb, a 54-year-old retarded man living independently in spite of pressures to enter an institution. Aphorisms and poems look at issues such as death and life, the abolition of evil, institutions, humanness, science and treatment, God, civilization, victims and victimizers, mental health economics, friendship, love, learning, and the present as future. (DB)

60218

EC 06 0218 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 72 175p.
Rutter, Michael
Maternal Deprivation Reassessed.
EDRS not available
Penguin Books, Inc., 7110 Ambassador Road, Baltimore, Maryland 21207 ($2.25).

Descriptors: exceptional child research; disadvantaged youth; mentally handicapped; early childhood; mothers; research reviews (publications); child care; parent role; child rearing; emotional needs; interpersonal relationship; psychological characteristics; cognitive development; perceptual development; Maternal Deprivation

Analyzed and reviewed in the monograph are theories and research on the short and long-term effects of maternal deprivation in childhood. Qualities of mothering required for normal development of children are seen to include love, development of a stable relationship, and attention to lesser but important factors such as nutrition, protection, and discipline. Factors which modify

children's responses to short-term separation are reviewed to indicate that the distress syndrome (protest, despair, detachment) is probably due to disruption or distortion of the bonding process, and that mental retardation may derive from lack of social, perceptual, or linguistic stimulation. Studies are analyzed to show that long-term consequences may stem from experiences such as early isolation and the child's temperament, and that reversal of cognitive ill effects can be achieved through a permanent environmental change before the child is 3 years of age. Mechanisms that might be responsible for long-term consequences are described such as nutritional deficiency (resulting in 'deprivation dwarfism'), deficiency of stimulation, distorted intra-familial relationships, failure to develop bonds, stress, and loss of an attachment figure. In a summary of findings and analyses, it is concluded that the term 'maternal deprivation' should be abandoned because it is too narrow to encompass evidence from research. Recommended are precise delineation of different aspects of 'badness' in care, analyses of effects, and analyses of reasons why children differ in responses. (MC)

60334

EC 06 0334 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 73 268p.
Fontana, Vincent J.
Somewhere A Child Is Crying; Maltreatment- Causes and Prevention.
EDRS not available
Macmillan Inc., 866 Third Avenue, New York, New York 10022 ($7.95).

Descriptors: exceptional child services; handicapped children; child abuse; case studies; parent child relationship; parent role; parent attitudes; behavior patterns; affective behavior; emotional problems; community role; agencies; courts; civil rights; physicians

Vincent J. Fontana, director of New York Foundling Hospital, describes maltreatment of children, causes, and prevention of the condition. Traced historically is the most deadly sin, said to be mutilation of a child's spirit through actions such as abandonment. It is maintained that the maltreatment syndrome is a universal problem that goes on behind closed doors and is seen in case studies of children such as 1-year-old Luke whose mother claimed his severe burns resulted from his turning on hot water in the tub before she could stop him Problem parents are described to include the emotionally immature, psychotic, uninformed, or addicted who are found at every social level. Sick families and the violence cycle are said to be responsible for behavior of criminals such as Arthur Bremer and James Earl Ray. narrated are the bureaucratic inefficencies in agencies and courts which prevented foster parents from saving the life of 3-year-old Annemarie and subsequent reforms. Efforts of the Mayor's Task Force on Child Abuse and Neglect to improve protective agencies and public facilities in New York are discussed. Guidelines for recognizing abused children such as repeated injuries are given, and suggested for abusing parents are such helps as neighbors Parents Anonymous, the University of Colorado center, and the Temporary Shelter Home Project. A typical physician's day in a hospital is seen to involve diagnosis of maltreated children, murder reports, and efforts to put officialdom into action to save children. A court case is focused on to show the unassailable evidence given by physicians and careful case preparation by a caring attorney result in justice. Recommended to safeguard children's rights are establishment of a national center for child abuse and community watchdogging of juvenile and family courts. Noted in an epilogue is legislation needed to establish a state registry of maltreatment cases, a child protective agency, and specific court procedures.

60377

EC 06 0377 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Oct 73 2p.
Brandwein, Harold
The Battered Child: A Definite and Significant Factor in Mental Retardation.
Mental Retardation; V11 N5 P50-1 Oct 1973

Descriptors: exceptional child research; mentally handicapped; etiology; child abuse; incidence

Due to the absence of research on the incidence of mental retardation due to child abuse a deductive-speculative approach based on estimated incidences of child abuse results in a probable incidence of at least 170,000 cases of mental retardation due to child abuse. A conservative estimate of child abuse incidence coupled with evidence that approximately 28% of cases involve permanent brain damage and with evidence that approximately 2% of all mental retardation is due to postnatal trauma leads to the 170,000 incidence figure. (DB)

60479

EC 06 0479 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Nov 73 8p.
Burland, J. Alexis and Others
Child Abuse: One Tree in the Forest.
EDRS not available
Child Welfare; V52 N9 P585-92 Nov 1973

Descriptors: exceptional child services; child abuse; case studies; psychiatry; parent child relationship; behavior patterns; foster family; parent attitudes; parent counseling; residential care

A review of records of 28 children who experienced parental abuse or severe neglect indicates the complexity of the parent-child relationship and the necessity of meeting dependency needs of both the child and the parents rather than focusing exclusively on the abuse itself. The cases are clustered into six categories of families according to psychiatric considerations. Recommended are practitioner understanding of the total situation and assessment of individuals' ego strengths for resolution of treatment goals and objective means. Discussed are placement of children in residential treatment centers and with foster families, a case showing the importance of building an alliance between the caseworker and parents, and cases showing dependency needs of parents such as a young mother (abused as a child) who killed one child, abused two other children, showed no emotion, and was helped to train as a licensed practical nurse. Noted are decisions for family reunion versus long-term foster care. (MC)

60693

EC 06 0693 ED N.A.
Publ. Date
Thomson, Ellen M. and Others
Child Abuse: A Community Challenge.
EDRS not available
Henry Stewart, Inc., Publishers, 249 Bowen Road, East Aurora, New York 10452 ($7.50).

Descriptors: exceptional child research; exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; program descriptions; cooperative programs; project development; role perception; social workers; agencies; hospitals; case studies; physicians; lawyers; foster family; interdisciplinary approach; prevention; New York (Buffalo)

The report describes a 4-year child abuse project (1966 to 1970) developed cooperatively by the Children's Aid Society and Children's Hospital in Buffalo, New York, to examine individual and agency roles and make recommendations for improved protective services. Noted is the project's evolution resulting from state legislation and need for better identification procedures. Described is project interpretation to medical and community groups; and coordination with medical personnel regarding procedures, psychiatric evaluations, unreported or fatal cases, and casework services. The role of the protective social worker is analyzed in relation to self understanding for work with physicians, individuals reporting cases, the family, court, and attorneys. Physicians' reluctance to report child abuse cases due to medical ethics, rapport with the family, and time factors is seen as subject to support by social workers, lawyers, procedural outlines for case abuse (included) and recommendations such as a team approach. The attorney's role is said to include education of the social worker about legal options; circumvention of the traditional adversarial approach with opposing lawyers; and relations with physicians, court, bar, and respondents during trials and appeals (two cases are included). The role of the foster care social worker is described in terms of self attitudes toward abuse, preparation of parents and the child for placement, maintenance of parental expectations (such as requiring support payment), and plans

for a child's future. Battered children are focused on in four case studies and in tables giving information such as age, incidence, race, medical aspects, court action, and parent characteristics. Specific are recommendations such as a well coordinated program, increased referrals, prompt action by a hospital based team, provisions for continuing social services, and prevention through family life education and community health counseling. (Included in the appendix are copies of state legislative acts, summaries of data from hospital records, and forms). (MC)

60862

EC 06 0862 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Dec 73 95p.
Education Commission of the States.
Child Abuse and Neglect: Alternatives for State Legislation.
EDRS not available
Education Commission of the States, 300 Lincoln Tower, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203 ($2.50)

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; state legislation; legal responsibility

Presented is the text of suggested state legislation to combat child abuse. The recommended legislation is explained to be a synthesis of existing state laws plus additional language to strengthen state capabilities in dealing with problems of child abuse. Statistics on the incidence of child abuse (60,000 children each year) and a review of existing state laws are offered to support the need for new state legislative acts. The suggested legislation is printed on the left hand pages with corresponding comments on the right hand pages. The bill is said to provide a more comprehensive approach than any existing state statute. Covered in the proposed legislation are the following areas: purposes, definitions, persons mandated to report suspected abuse and neglect, mandatory reporting to a medical examiner and a post-mortem investigation, color photographs and X-rays, protective custody, reporting procedures, duties of the department upon receipt of the report, immunity from liability, abrogation of privileged communications, penalty for failure to report, the guardian ad litem, establishment of a central registry, authorization for appropriations, and effective date. Appended are a bibliography and notes on legal references. (DB)

60929

EC 06 0929 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Nov 73 43p.
Light, Richard J.
Abused and Neglected Children in America: A Study of Alternative Policies.
EDRS not available
Harvard Educational Review; V43 N4 P556-98 Nov 1973

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; public policy; social problems; incidence; demography; statistical data

Discussed are alternative policies in dealing with the problem of abused and neglected children in the United States. Noted is the influence of the media in focusing attention on abused and neglected children. There is thought to be a lack of data regarding which social policies are most effective in ameliorating the conditions which have been shown to lead to child abuse and neglect. Evaluated (from several sources of data) are the incidence of abuse, social and demographic features of abuse, and the nature of available studies of child abuse cases. Analyzed are the alternative social policies of national health screening, education in child rearing, and the development of profiles of abusing families toward the aim of early identification and prevention. It is stressed that it is often possible to evaluate the probable effects of a social policy prior to implementation even with incomplete data. It is suggested that data collected in non-experimental settings still has relevance for the formulation of social policy. The author recommends more systematic and rigorous investigation of reporting systems and ameliorative efforts so that information on the comparative effectiveness of different programs may be utilized to reduce the incidence of child abuse and neglect. (DB)

60930

EC 06 0930 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Nov 73 40p.
Mnookin, Robert H.
Foster Care-In Whose Best Interest?
EDRS not available
Harvard Educational Review; V43 N4 P599-638 Nov 1973

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; legal responsibility; parent role; civil liberties; family environment; social problems

Criticized are existing legal standards regarding the authority of judges to remove 'neglected' children from their natural homes, and suggested is a new standard which would limit the authority given individual judges while safeguarding the child's welfare. It is noted that children placed in foster care are usually from poor families. The author analyzes the 'best interests of the child' test which is the legal standard courts usually employ when a child is removed from his home. It is concluded that the standard requires unwarranted predictions and gives individual judges too much discretion. It is thought that additional safeguards would be unlikely to remedy the situation. Proposed is a standard which would limit removal to cases where there is an immediate and substantial danger to the child's health and where no means exist to protect the child at home. Also recommended are steps to ensure that children who must be removed from their homes are promptly provided with a stable environment. (DB)

61009

EC 06 1018 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Feb 74 4p.
Nazzaro, Jean
Child Abuse and Neglect.
Exceptional Children; V40 N5 P351-4 Feb 1974

Descriptors: exceptional child services; child abuse; federal government; prevention; disadvantaged youth; government role

Educators and the public at large are beginning to face the problem of child abuse and neglect. Definitions of child abuse and neglect vary considerably. Basic to the control of child abuse is the obligation of teachers and other caretakers of children to report cases of suspected abuse or neglect. Examples of measures being taken to combat child abuse include groups such as Parents Anonymous and development of a hot line to report suspected cases. Prevention can best be achieved through increasing public awareness of the factors likely to precipitate abuse such as family stress. The federal government is providing money for research and demonstration projects in the areas of identification, intervention and rehabilitation, prevention, and public education. (DB)

61024

EC 06 1024 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 73 274p.
Soman, Shirley Camper
Let's Stop Destroying Our Children.
EDRS not available
Hawthorn Books Inc., 250 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016 ($7.95)

Descriptors: exceptional child services; handicapped children; safety education; child abuse; death; accident prevention; civil liberties; social attitudes; public policy

Discussed are ways that children are injured or killed in contemporary American society, and provided are a list of recommendations to improve the well being of American children. Chapters focus on the following topics: dangerous play equipment; wheeled vehicles (bicycle, tricycles, and minibikes) as causes of death and injury in children; swimming, camping, and other sports which may lead to death or injury; the dangers of useful products such as automobiles and electrical appliances; poisoning; the dangerous effects of poor housing; child labor and begging; poverty and poor medical care as causes of death; family problems, children left alone, abandoned, or abused; children as victims of violent crimes; inadequate institutions for children; and children's rights. Among the author's recommendations are the establishment of a national children's ombudsman office, a biennial special convocation on behalf of children, mandatory courses in schools on subjects such as safety and child rearing, establishment of a parent-child action movement on consumer products, national health care with special services for children, rehabilitation of slum housing, mandatory counseling for families in trouble, establishment of a central clearinghouse on child statistics, establish-

ment of a hot line telephone number for family emergencies, and collective action of parents for improved children's rights. (DB)

61699

EC 061 699 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Apr 74
Lindstrom, Jerry L.
Child Abuse: A School District's Response to Its Responsibility
Child Welfare; v35 n4 p 257-60 Apr 1974

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; school districts; program descriptions; interdisciplinary approach; information dissemination; public opinion; child abuse

A Colorado school district, prompted by recent court guidelines and a suspected child abuse case, developed a Child Abuse And Neglect (A/N Team) comprised of a social worker and a nurse for coordinating child abuse and neglect cases. Presentation by a team including a mother who had been an abusing parent were made to school district administrators and staff in each school. During the following school year, the team processed 24 cases, resulting in initiation of a central registry. (MC)

61741

EC 061 741 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Apr 74 4p.
O'Toole, Thomas J.
The Speech Clinician and Child Abuse
Language, Speech and Hearing Services in Schools; v5 n2 p 103-6 Apr 1974

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged children; elementary school students; speech therapists; identification; incidence; legislation; child abuse

Described for speech clinicians are incidence, indicators, and recent legislation associated with child abuse. Discussed are need for more training of speech clinicians for identification of child abuse cases, problems of parents who abuse children, incidence such as 6,500 confirmed cases in the U.S. in 1 year, indicators such a child's constant fatigue, and provisions of the new Maryland law, (House Bill 1056, (1973) and U.S. Senate Bill 1191, (1973)). Speech clinicians are advised to become familiar with local procedures for reporting suspected cases. (MC)

62355

EC 062 355 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Jul 74 4p.
Lauer, Brian; And Others
Battered Child Syndrome: Review of 130 Patients with Controls
Pediatrics; v54 n1 p 67-70 Jul 74

Descriptors: exceptional child research; child abuse; medical treatment; social services; case studies; handicapped children; parents

The medical and social services records of the 130 battered children under 10 years of age admitted to San Francisco General Hospital between July 1, 1965 and June 30, 1971 were reviewed. Only children with physical injuries were included. A control group was selected from concurrent admissions. Findings showed a steadily rising number of admissions for child abuse. Many of the children suffered from emotional physical and medical neglect as well as intentional trauma and 44% had been abused previously. Six children died. Sixty-three percent of the battered children were less than 2 years old. Their parents were significantly younger than parents of controls and also much more transient. White children rather than nonwhite children were battered more often then expected when compared to the ethnic distribution of the control group. (Author)

EC 062 360 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 74 362 p.
Helfer, Ray E., Ed.; Kempe, C. Henry, Ed.
The Battered Child — Second Edition
University of Chicago Press, 5801 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60637
Descriptors: exceptional child education; child abuse; psychological characteristics; parents; role perception; physicians; social workers; law enforcement; legal responsibility; medical treatment; social services

The history and the medical, psychiatric, social, and legal aspects of child abuse are examined in eight articles. The history of child abuse and infanticide from earliest times to the present is summarized. Three articles on the medical aspects of child abuse treat the responsibility and role of the physician, radiologic aspects of the battered child syndrome, and the pathology of child abuse. Psychiatric study of abusing parents and an article on the role of the social worker. Laws on child abuse and the role of the law enforcement agencies are discussed in two articles. Appendixes include a summary of neglect and traumatic cases, a summary of child abuse legislation, and a report of the New York State Assembly Select Committee on Child Abuse. (GW)

ABSTRACT 2532

EC 06 2532 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Jul/Aug 74 3p.
Levine, Abraham
Child Neglect: Reaching the Parent.
Social and Rehabilitation Record; V1 N7 P26-7, 33 Jul/Aug 1974

Descriptors: exceptional child research; neglected children; mothers; social workers; role perception; guidelines; Appalachia

On the basis of research in Appalachia, the article identifies the types of personalities most frequently observed among neglectful mothers and suggests general guidelines for social workers relating to each type. It is explained that neglectful mothers are likely to be apathetic-futile, impulse-ridden, mentally retarded, in a reactive depression, or psychotic. Guidelines are offered which advocate such approaches as expressing concern for the mother before showing concern for the child, and meeting dependency needs by encouraging mothers temporarily to center their dependence on the social worker. Information is provided through which readers may obtain the social work handbook on which the article is based. (GW)

ABSTRACT 2743

EC 06 2743 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Aug 74 10p.
Ounsted, Christopher and Others
Aspects of Bonding Failure: The Psychopathology and Psychotherapeutic Treatment of Families of Battered Children.
Developmental Medicine and Child Neurology; V16 N4 P447-56 Aug 74.

Descriptors: exceptional child research; emotionally disturbed; child abuse; parent child relationship; prevention; therapy; parent counseling; mothers

Inpatient treatment methods were used with 86 families of children who had been abused; and outpatient prevention methods were used with 24 families of children identified as likely to be abused. Initial treatment of the inpatient group included the diagnosis that battering had occurred, diagnosis of other diseases in the child, and diagnosis of the parents and family relationships. The inpatient mothers and children were provided with a therapeutic environment organized to provided what had been lacking in the family's natural environment. Improvements in relationships between parents and children were noted. The outpatient treatment of at risk families included the use of small parent groups to provide mutual support, play groups for the children, diaries in which mothers recorded crisis situations, and continual access to a social worker. No cases of battering occurred in the outpatient group. (DB)

ABSTRACT 188

EC 07 0168 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Oct 74 8p.
Caffey, John
The Whiplash Shaken Infant Syndrome: Manual Shaking by the Extremities With Whiplash-Induced Intracranial and Intraocular Bleedings, Linked With Residual Permanent Brain Damage and Mental Retardation.
Pediatrics; V54 N4 P396-403 Oct 1974

Descriptors: infancy; child abuse; exceptional child research; handicapped children; etiology; medical research; Whiplash Shaken Infant Syndrome;

Discussed is the role of the infantile whiplash shaking syndrome (WLS) in causing mild mental retardation, cerebral motor defects, and permanent impairments of vision and hearing. Reported are the essential clinical manifestations of the syndrome (such as unexplained convulsions, hyperirritability, and bulging fontanel); and evidence which indicates that many so-called 'battered' babies are really shaken babies. Stressed is the high vulnerability of the infantile head, brain and eyes to habitual, manual, whiplash stresses of ordinary shaking by the extremities. Clinical evidence is cited

to support the hypothesis that WLS of infants is a primary and frequent cause of later mental retardation and permanent brain damage. (DB)

ABSTRACT 169

EC 07 0169 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Oct 74 7p.
Friedman, Stanford B.; Morse, Carol W.

Child Abuse: A Five-Year Follow-up of Early Case Finding in the Emergency Department.
Pediatrics; V54 N4 P404-10 Oct 1974

Descriptors: followup studies; child abuse; medical research; exceptional child research; handicapped children; early childhood; infancy; incidence;

One hundred and seventeen children under 6 years of age seen in an emergency department for injuries which were judged by investigators to represent unreported 'suspected abuse,' 'gross neglect,' or an 'accident' were followed up 5 years later. All cases of 'suspected abuse' and 'neglect' and a random sample of 'accidents,' were included in a study involving interviews of parents and a survey of medical facilities for subsequent contact with these children. At the time of follow-up, it was found that children judged to have experienced 'accidents' had a lower incidence of subsequent injuries, their siblings had fewer injuries, their relationship to their mother was judged to be better, and there were fewer emotional and social problems in their families. The differences did not reach statistical significance except in a single instance, though by all of the measurements the children from the 'suspected abuse' and 'gross neglect' groups did not do as well as the children judged to have experienced 'accidents.' In addition, the two children identified as having experienced abuse during the follow-up period were both initially in the 'suspected abuse' category; each of these children also had a sibling involved in abuse during this same period. (Author)

ABSTRACT 380

EC 07 0380 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Oct 74 5p.
Friel, Leo F.; Saltonstall, Margaret B.
Legal Protection of the Drug-Addicted Infant.
Child Welfare; V53 N8 P493-7 Oct 74

Descriptors: exceptional child services; handicapped children; infancy; drug addiction; prenatal influences; legal responsibility; drug abuse; child welfare; child abuse; physicians; social workers; Massachusetts;

Legal protection of the drug-addicted infant is considered within the context of a Massachusetts statute on child abuse. Sections of the law dealing with reporting requirements and followup activities by physicians, and social workers, are cited; and state public welfare policies related to caseworker action are examined to determine whether the battered-baby approach would be useful in determining custody and treatment of children born to addicted mothers. (LH)

ABSTRACT 610

EC 07 0610 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Nov 74 4p.
Sandgrund, Alice and Others
Child Abuse and Mental Retardation: A Problem of Cause and Effect.
American Journal of Mental Deficiency; V79 N3 P327-330 Nov 1974

Descriptors: exceptional child research; mentally handicapped; child abuse; neglected children; childhood; early childhood; intelligence quotient; etiology;

The impact of child abuse on cognitive development was investigated by comparing 60 physically abused, 30 neglected, and 30 nonabused (control) children (5 to 12 years old) who were matched for age, sex, and socioeconomic status. Both the abused and neglected children were found to have significantly lower IQs than the control children, with substantial percentages in the mentally defective range; however, the hypothesis that the abused children would manifest the greatest impairment was not supported. (Author)

ABSTRACT 863

EC 07 0863 ED N.A.
Publ. Date Nov 74 6p.
Stephenson, P. Susan; Lo, Nerissa
When Shall We Tell Kevin? A Battered Child Revisited.
Child Welfare; V53 N9 P576-11 Nov 74

Descriptors: exceptional child services; emotionally disturbed; child abuse; adolescents; foster children; case studies; social workers; emotional adjustment;

The case study of an abused emotionally disturbed male (from birth to age 14 years) describes the boy's early years with a neglectful mother and grandmother, his subsequent placement in foster care, and the problems of professionals in helping the boy to understand the reasons for removal from his original family. It is explained that the boy's intense anger was reduced after his early history was disclosed and that his ambivalent feelings about his foster parents were ameliorated when he went to live with his foster brother. (LH)

ABSTRACT 994

EC 07 0994 ED N.A.
Publ. Date 73 85p.
Child Welfare League of America Standards for Child Protective Service.
Child Welfare League of America, 67 Irving Place, New York, New York 10003 ($2.50.

Descriptors: exceptional child services; child abuse; disadvantaged youth; social work; community role; courts; parent role; social services; welfare services; child welfare; childhood needs; standards; legal responsibility; administrative organization;

Presented are standards developed by the Child Welfare League of America for protective services on behalf of neglected, abused or exploited children. The numbered standards, which will be used to establish League membership criteria, include details of rationale, principles and implications. The purpose of protective services is described along with agency and social worker responsibilities. Intake procedures are discussed in terms of such issues as techniques for handling neglect and abuse reports, and referral to other agencies is reviewed. Portrayed is the social worker's role in dealing with parents of neglected and abused children and with the children themselves. A discussion of the court's role deals with legal aspects of protective services and provides useful information about laws and court procedures. Standards of the protective services organization and administration focus on such aspects as the governing body, staffing considerations and public relations. The relationship between protective services and the community is examined in terms of responsibility for community planning and legislation. (CL)

ABSTRACT 1086

EC 07 1086 ED 101 498
Publ. Date 74 51p.
Brown, Bertram and Others
National Conference on Child Abuse: A Summary Report.
Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.
National Inst. of Mental Health (DHEW), Rockville, Md.
EDRS mf, hc

Descriptors: child abuse; conference reports; identification; legal responsibility; prevention; rehabilitation; exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; workshops; interagency cooperation; government role; public education; research needs; social change;

Presented were key addresses and workshop summaries of the National Conference on Child Abuse (1973). Stressed by key speakers was the need for a coordinated, multidisciplinary effort at federal, state, and local levels in the areas of prevention, identification, and treatment of child abuse and neglect. Considered in the workshop summaries were five major problem areas: identification, legislation, prevention and rehabilitation, education, and research. Recommendations by conference participants included improved health care for infants and preschool children, establishment of a National Center on Child Abuse to coordinate and disseminate information and to report on model laws; rehabilitation services (such as crisis intervention, job placement, and parent education) for the entire family unit; and family and community education with regard to prevention, casefinding, and non punitive therapeutic intervention. Discussed in a closing session were the issues of the social aspects of child abuse; research, evaluation and clinical support functions of the proposed National Center; and the need to respect anonymity in order to obtain full cooperation from child-abusing parents who seek professional help. Names and addresses of conference participants are listed. (LH)

ABSTRACT 1328

EC 07 1328 ED 091 533
Publ. Date Apr 74 113p.
A Descriptive Study of Nine Health-Based Programs in Child Abuse and Neglect.
American Academy of Pediatrics, Evanston, Ill.
Health Resources Administration (DHEW/PHS), Bethesda, Md.
EDRS mf; hc

Descriptors: child abuse; surveys; program descriptions; exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; neglected children; interdisciplinary approach; questionnaires; health services; hospitals;

Presented are reports of individual site visits and results of questionnaires describing visits and results of questionnaires describing nine child abuse and child neglect health-based programs located in Chicago, Denver, El Paso, Honolulu, Iowa City, Los Angeles, New York, Pittsburgh and St. Paul. Included is information on funding patient statistics, composition of teams, patient flow, cost of care, community resources, and treatment and rehabilitation services. Among similarities noted among programs are that all use a multidisciplinary approach, that all offer medical and surgical care, and that most have written guidelines for diagnosis and procedure. Also pointed out are areas of difference among programs such as in the pattern of intake sources, the role of nurses, and relationships with the legal profession. Summarized are overall impressions and conclusions of site visitors such as that a child abuse team cannot deal effectively with a community larger than half a million people and that major Federal investments are needed in child abuse treatment and prevention. (LS)

ABSTRACT 1460

EC 07 1460 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Jan 75 9p.
Ramey, Craig T. and Others
Nutrition, Response-Contingent Stimulation, and the Maternal Deprivation Syndrome: Results of an Early Intervention Program.
Merrill-Palmer Quarterly; V21 N1 P45-53 Jan75

Descriptors: exceptional child research; child abuse; infancy; intervention; nutrition; behavior change; operant conditioning; positive reinforcement; mother attitudes; parent child relationship; Developmental Disabilities; Maternal Deprivation;

A 4-1/2-month early intervention program emphasizing high-quality nutrition and response-contingent social stimulation was used with nine infants (mean age 9.4 months) who evidenced a failure-to-thrive syndrome due to maternal deprivation. The Bayley Scales of Infant Development were administered to evaluate Ss' physical and psychological status, an operant conditioning procedure was used to increase the rate of non-crying vocal behavior, and careful records were maintained concerning each child's daily food consumption during a month-long program of nutritional intervention. Five of the children were then assigned to an experimental group that received nutrition plus home tutoring which emphasized contingent stimulation to elicit vocal response. Results indicated that both the quality of nutrition and the opportunity to receive increased response-contingent social stimulation contributed significantly to remediation of developmental retardation associated with maternal deprivation. (LH)

ABSTRACT 1594

EC 07 1594 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Feb 75 5p.
Lovens, Herbert D.; Rako, Jules
A Community Approach to the Prevention of Child Abuse.
Child Welfare; V54 N2 P83-7 Feb 75

Descriptors: exceptional child services; child abuse; identification; cooperative programs; community programs; prevention; hospitals; referral; Neglected Children;

Described is a suburban community program relying on six hospitals' cooperation in a cross index referral system to identify 'vulnerable' children (those children under 12 years-old in high risk situations with significant potential for neglect and/or abuse). The Vulnerable Child Committee's general goals (including early identification of high-risk children, provision of preventive resources to the family and public education and consultation to the community), as well as specific goals (including development of an effective communication system among community professionals handling vulnerable children and establishment of guidelines for early identification and primary level prevention) are reviewed. (CL)

ABSTRACT 1737

EC 07 1737 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Mar 75 3p.
Shanas, Bert
Child Abuse: A Killer Teachers Can Help Control.
Phi Delta Kappan; V56 N7 P479-82 Mar 75

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; incidence; prevention; intervention; teacher role; Neglected Children;

The causes, incidence, prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect are described and special attention is given to the classroom teacher's role in identifying and reporting suspected cases. Discussed are state reporting requirements, administrative difficulties, information dissemination problems, and reporting risks. Noted is the teacher's responsibility to learn about child abuse, to be equipped to spot potential cases, and to initiate reporting and followup procedures when necessary. Symptoms of possible abuse and neglect (such as excessive aggression, compliance or lethargy) are delineated. The author points out that many abusive parents were abused themselves as children and identifies effective parental treatment systems such as lay therapists, a 24-hour crisis nursery, a day care center for abused children, and Parents Anonymous. Also considered is the need for teacher training in recognizing child abuse at a pre-crisis stage and for special school programs for children identified as abused. Sources of further information on child abuse problems are listed. (LH)

ABSTRACT 1869

EC 07 1869 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Jun 75 4p.
Jaffe, Arthur C. and Others
Sexual Abuse of Children: An Epidemiologic Study.
American Journal of Diseases of Children; V129 N6 P689-92 Jun 75

Descriptors: exceptional child research; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; early childhood; childhood; medical research; incidence; sexuality; females;

An epidemiologic study of sexual abuse in 291 children (3-to 15-years-old) was made by reviewing Minneapolis Police Department records. Results indicated that children were involved in 33% of all cases reported, that 85% of cases involved exposure or indecent liberties, that half of the cases occurred in the summer and half of the cases occurred from 2 to 6 PM, that 88% of the victims were girls, and that reported offenders were men (12-to 74-years-old). The research design did not allow determination of social relationships between victims and the offenders, and further information regarding the magnitude of the problems of medical, psychological, and social sequelae of sexual abuse of children is needed. (Author/LH)

ABSTRACT 2119

EC 07 2119 ED N. A.
Publ. Date 74 4p.
DeMause, Lloyd
Our Forebears Made Childhood a Nightmare.
Psychology Today; V8 N11 P85-8 Apr75

Descriptors: exceptional child education; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; parent child relationship; changing attitudes; child rearing;

The author characterizes child abuse as a recurrent historical phenomenon, traces the evolution of parental attitudes from hostility toward empathy, and suggests that we are only now beginning to treat children humanely. (LH)

ABSTRACT 2175

EC 07 2175 ED N. A.
Publ. Date 75 8p.
Lynch, Annette
Child Abuse in the School-Age Population.
Journal of School Health; V45 N3 P141-8 Mar 75

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; elementary education; secondary education; surveys; health personnel; health services; school role; teacher role; incidence; administrative problems; school districts; Neglected Children;

During a 2-year period, surveys were conducted by school nurses in a large metropolitan district to determine the

prevalence of child abuse and neglect in the school-age population and the response of school staff to this condition. Results included findings of a relatively high prevalence of child abuse in the school-age population; serious under-reporting and frequent mishandling by the school staff; lack of knowledge by school staff of the condition, the law, and the role of the county child welfare agency; and general lack of supportive administrative measures and leadership. (LH)

ABSTRACT 2193

EC 07 2193 ED N. A.
Publ. Date 74 209p.
Roberts, Albert R., Ed.
Childhood Deprivation.
Charles C. Thomas, 301 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Illinois ($9.75 Hard Copy, $6.95 Paperback;

Descriptors: exceptional child education; exceptional child research; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; delinquency; interpersonal relationship; personality development; social influences; affective behavior; behavior patterns; adjustment problems; one parent family; foster children; parent child relationship; suburbs; language development; speech skills; death; Neglected Children;

Ten papers address issues of childhood deprivation which is defined as an act or series of acts which result in a child being physically, morally, medically, emotionally, socially or educationally neglected or abused. The following topics are among those considered: children deprived of human contact, interaction and affection (A. Roberts); the effects of social deprivation on personality (L. Ginsberg and P. Elliott); affectional deprivation and child adjustment (A. Hatfield); the abused child (E. Lord and D. Weisfeld); and the effects of divorce on children (A. Roberts and B. Roberts). Other entres deal with the following subjects: separation and object loss in the lives of foster children (C. Walker); deprivation of parental care as a contributor to juvenile delinquency (R. Jenkins) ; deprivation in the affluent suburbs (J. Tobias); the effects of deprivation on speech and language development (W. R. Neal, Jr.); and the effects of bereavement on children (B. McConville). (GW)

ABSTRACT 2653

EC 07 2653 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Apr 75 6p.
Roth, Frederick
A Practice Regimen for Diagnosis and Treatment of Child Abuse.
Child Welfare; V54 N4 P268-73 Apr 75

Descriptors: exceptional child service; child abuse; identification; family counseling; family problems; parent counseling; intervention; self concept;

Described are ways of identifying child abuse cases and determining appropriate treatment for the family. Reviewed are three kinds of abuse: situational (usually due to increased family stress), behavior-patterned (more serious and consistent), and chronic (most severe with frequently critical injuries). Typical parent characteristics are said to include low self esteem and low frustration tolerance. Considered as the primary objective in initial stages of treatment is helping the family to acknowledge the crisis and to seek aid for themselves and their child. Behavior control and assisting parents to meet their own needs are explained to be the two general areas of ongoing treatment. (CL)

ABSTRACT 2654

EC 07 2654 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Apr 75 9p.
Goldberg, Gale
Breaking the Communication Barrier: The Initial Interview with an Abusing Parent.
Child Welfare; V54 N4 P274-82 Apr 75

Descriptors: exceptional child services; child abuse; social workers; interviews; questioning techniques; parent attitudes; parents;

Described are six techniques which can be used in an initial interview to facilitate an exchange of feelings and information between a social worker and a parent accused of child abuse. Examples are provided of physical positioning, stating the parent's nonverbal or typical behavior, waiting for the parent to verbalize his/her feelings, indicating an understanding of those feelings, asking for information, and giving information to reduce uncertainty. (CL)

ABSTRACT 2717

EC 07 2717 ED 107056
Publ. Date Jan 75 136p.
Kline, Donald F.; Hopper, Mark A.
Child Abuse: An Integration of the Literature and a Concept Analysis with Recommendations for Educational Research. Final Report.
Utah State Univ., Logan, Dept. of Special Education.
Bureau of Education for the Handicapped (DHEW/OE), Washington, D. C.
EDRS mf;hc;
OEC-0-74-9052

Descriptors: child abuse; bibliographies; definitions; identification; literature reviews; exceptional child education; disadvantaged youth; research reviews (publications); glossaries;

Reviewed in terms of a concept analysis is the literature on child abuse, and presented is an annotated bibliography of approximately 550 journal articles, 18 books, six dissertations, and 40 pamphlets on child abuse. Briefly reviewed is the historical context of child abuse. A concept analysis of child abuse is offered which suggests that any individual under the age of 18 who is under the charge of a caretaker and who is non-accidentally injured should be identified as an abused child. A glossary of approximately 55 terms is given. The review of educationally relevant literature notes the frequent lack of definitions and narrow focus. Seven followup studies of abused children are summarized. It is suggested that research be conducted in areas such as the educatiopal correlates of child abuse. Appended are examples of the application of concept analysis to the identification of abused children. The bibliography is alphabetical by author within format categories and includes bibliographical data and a brief nonevaluative description. (DB)

ABSTRACT 2751

EC 07 2751 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Apr 75 4p.
Wall, Charles M.
Child Abuse: A Societal Problem with Educational Implications.
Peabody Journal of Education; V52 N3 P222-5 Apr 75

Descriptors: exceptional child education; child abuse; definitions; socioeconomic influences; identification; therapy; government role; school role; demography;

Provided is an overview of child abuse in terms of a definition, characteristics of the abuser, characteristics of the abused, identification of abuse, effects of abuse, and treatment. Statistics are given which show an over-representative number of child abusers to be poor and effects of child abuse to include brain damage, mental retardation, speech problems, and physical handicaps. Schools are encouraged to aid government authorities in identifying, preventing, and treating child abuse. (DB)

ABSTRACT 2760

EC 07 2760 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Spr 75 3p.
Paulson, Morris J.; And Others
An MMPI Scale for Identifying 'At Risk' Abusive Parents.
Journal of Clinical Child Psychology; V4 N1 P22-4 Spr 75

Descriptors: exceptional child research; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; parents; identification; prediction; sex differences; psychological evaluation; Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory;

Responses of 33 experimental and 100 control Ss to the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI) were analyzed and compared to determine whether separate male and female scales or a combined scale could be successfully used to identify at- risk abusive parents. Results indicated that both of the separate sex-specific scales were highly successful and that the combined scale was the least successful in identifying abusive parents. (LH)

ABSTRACT 2761

EC 07 2761 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Spr 75 3p.
Boll, Thomas J.; Alpern, Gerald D.
The Developmental Profile: A New Instrument to Measure Child Development Through Interviews.
Journal of Clinical Child Psychology; V4 N1 P25-7 Spr 75

Descriptors: exceptional child research; general education; infancy; early childhood; childhood; child development; measurement techniques; interviews; screening tests; physical development;

social development; maturation; academic ability; Developmental Profile;

Described are the origins, standardization, reliability, and validity of the Developmental Profile, a non-test interviewing instrument for measuring age-related child development (from birth to 12-years-old) in five areas: physical skill, self-help ability, social competence, academic skill, and communication ability. Current clinical applications are seen to include use of the Profile to screen a child's overall level of development, to evaluate school readiness, and to measure developmental progress of special education students. (LH)

ABSTRACT 2962

EC 07 2962 ED N. A.
Publ. Date May/Ju75 4p.
Steele, Brandt F.
A Psychiatrist's View.
Children Today ; V4 N3 P3-5 44

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; psychiatrists; psychological needs; parent counseling;

Presented is a psychiatrist's view of child abusers. It is explained that the first task in working with parents is coming to terms with one's own feelings about child abuse. Characteristics of abusive parents (including the small number with organic brain damage caused by their parents' abuse) are reviewed, and the constellation of psychological characteristics is analyzed. Discussed are a variety of treatment modalities, including classical psychoanalysis, group therapy, and behavior modification techniques. Emphasized as causal is the emotional component of child abuse rather than merely the lack of parenting knowledge. (CL)

ABSTRACT 2963

EC 07 2963 ED N. A.
Publ. Date May/Ju75 4p.
Reed, Judith
A Parent's View: An Interview with Jolly K.
Children Today ; V4 N3 P6-9

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; parents; organizations (groups); parent counseling; psychological needs; parent associations; Parents Anonymous;

Presented is an interview with a former abusive parent and founder of Parents Anonymous (PA), a private organization of parent self help groups. It is explained that PA chapters involve a professional sponsor (such as a psychiatrist or psychologist) as well as a chairperson (always a parent). In addition to the actual group meeting, PA is said to suggest and use other therapy alternatives. Also discussed are the content of typical PA meetings, referral services, and recidivism rates. (CL)

ABSTRACT 2964

EC 07 2964 ED N. A.
Publ. Date May/Ju75 3p.
Cohn, Anne Harris; And Others
Evaluating Innovative Treatment Programs in Child Abuse and Neglect.
Children Today ; V4 N3 P10-2

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; program descriptions; program evaluation;

Presented are brief program descriptions and evaluation methods for 11 federally funded treatment programs in child neglect and abuse. Program emphases are said to vary; several focus on family treatment in residential settings and others on prevention and coordination of established agencies. It is explained that the evaluation design comprises five components: program goal assessment, process and cost analysis, client impact determination, and community systems measurement. It is reported that results of the evaluation will indicate guidelines for project aspects, including and information systems. (CL)

ABSTRACT 2965

EC 07 2965 ED N. A.
Publ. Date May/Ju75 5p.
Nagi, Saad Z.
Child Abuse and Neglect Programs: A National Overview.
Children Today ; V4 N3 P13-7

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; surveys; program effectiveness; identification; agencies;

Reported are some preliminary 1974 survey findings of national child abuse and neglect programs. It is explained that community workers (including judges and caseworkers) and agencies (such as health departments and child protective services) were interviewed about referral, temporary placement, decision making, interagency coordination, and agency performance. Among findings presented are that police and health departments report the greatest number of abuse cases, that the great majority of children are placed in foster homes, and that counseling is felt to be the most needed service. (CL)

ABSTRACT 2966

EC 07 2966 ED N. A.
Publ. Date May/Ju75 5p.
Sgroi, Suzanne M.
Sexual Molestation of Children: The Last Frontier in Child Abuse.
Children Today ; V4 N3 P18-21 44

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; identification; family problems; Sexual Abuse;

Discussed are the obstacles to identifying and helping child victims of sexual abuse. It is explained that the factors include lack of recognition of the problem by many people (notably physicians), failure to procure adequate medical proof of the abuse, and reluctance to report the incident. Emphasized are the needs to recognize that the problem exists, to be aware of danger signals, and to be familiar with state reporting laws. (CL)

ABSTRACT 2967

EC 07 2967 ED N. A.
Publ. Date May/Ju75 4p.
Broadhurst, Diane
Project Protection: A School Program to Detect and Prevent Child Abuse and Neglect.
Children Today ; V4 N3 P22-5

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; program description; prevention; school role; identification; curriculum development; workshops; staff improvement;

Described is a school program designed to detect and prevent child abuse and neglect in school age children. Reviewed are three program phases: policy revision, staff development (including workshops for teachers and health and social service workers on potential indicators of abuse), and curriculum development (parenthood preparation through such topics as stress in the individual and the maltreated child). (CL)

ABSTRACT 2968

EC 07 2968 ED N. A.
Publ. Date May/Ju75 4p.
Kamerman, Sheila B.
Eight Countries: Cross-National Perspectives on Child Abuse and Neglect.
Children Today ; V4 N3 P34-7

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; cross cultural studies; foreign countries; program development; identification; intervention;

Examined were child abuse and neglect policies of eight countries: U. S., Canada, France, West Germany, Israel, Poland, United Kingdom, and Yugoslavia. Data indicated such findings as that the majority of the countries lack precise definitions, that only the U. S. and Canada have special identification programs for this population, and that formal research and evaluation studies among the seven other countries are more limited than in the U. S. (CL)

ABSTRACT 3013

EC 07 3013 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Jul 75 7p.
Sage, Wayne
Violence in the Children's Room.
Human Behavior ; V4 N7 P41-7 Jul 75

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; parent counseling; parent child relationship; family counseling; behavior patterns;

The nature, extent, and implications for society of child abuse are discussed. Current interest in the problem is traced from media publicity in the 1950's. The incidence of abuse is said to be more widespread than previous estimates have revealed. Analyzed are possible reasons for abusive behavior, including the oppression of women and financial stress. Treatment approaches designed to strengthen the family, such as parent self help groups and hotlines for parent counseling, are reviewed. (CL)

ABSTRACT 3199

EC 07 3199 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Jun 75 12p.
Cohen, Stephan J.; Sussman, Alan
The Incidence of Child Abuse in the United States.
Child Welfare ; V54 N6 P432-443

Descriptors: exceptional child research; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; statistical data; incidence; research needs; Neglected Children;

The excerpt from a book of guidelines on child abuse legislation advises caution in reading estimated and official rates of incidence of child abuse and child neglect. Variations in statistics on abuse and neglect as well as on fatalities are examined. Differences are cited among state laws mandating reporting of cases of neglect and abuse. It is suggested that confusion between reports of abuse and neglect and the scarcity of data on confirmed reports add to the difficulty of analyzing available data. The author concludes that information indicating the incidence of child abuse in the US simply does not exist. (GW)

ABSTRACT 3215

EC 07 3215 ED N. A.
Publ. Date 75 16p.
Child Abuse and Neglect Activities.
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, (Division of Public Education), Office of Human Development, Washington, D. C.
Publication No. (OHD) 75-4

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; federal aid; federal programs; program descriptions;

The report details recent federal activities and funding related to child abuse and neglect. Summarized are projects undertaken by various agencies serving on the Intradepartmental Committee on Child Abuse and Neglect established by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The projects are said to focus on the following areas: better identification and reporting of child abuse; development and testing of a variety of treatment approaches; development of model programs aimed at long range prevention; and collection and dissemination of information to increase knowledge and public awareness of the problem. Information is provided on 1975 activities, the new demonstration programs, the research priorities, the state grants, and the advisory board of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. (GW)

ABSTRACT 3216

EC 07 3216 ED N. A.
Publ. Date 74 63p.
Hurt, Maure, Jr.
Child Abuse and Neglect: A Report on the Status of the Research.
U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 ($1.25)
Publication No. (OHD) 74- 0.

Descriptors: exceptional child research; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; incidence; research needs; parents; intervention; prevention; research reviews (publications);

The report on the status of research on child abuse and neglect is intended to provide preliminary information for the newly established National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. Research and demonstration projects relevant to the following problems are discussed in separate chapters: the background of present perceptions of child abuse and neglect and past difficulties of defining and solving the problems; the parents and children involved in child abuse, their environments, and the effects of child abuse and neglect on both groups; and issues in the determination of the extent of child abuse and neglect, including public awareness, means for reporting and recording meaningful information, obstacles to reporting, and the special role of the hospital emergency team in diagnosing and reporting child abuse; and preventive and remedial family intervention programs. Appendixes include the text of the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, abstracts of current federal research and demonstration projects on child abuse and neglect, and an annotated bibliography of research on child abuse and neglect. (GW)

ABSTRACT 3217

EC 07 3217 ED N. A.
Publ. Date 74 32p.
I Am a Parents Anonymous Parent.
Parents Anonymous, Inc., 2930 W. Imperial Highway, Suite 332, Inglewood, California 90303

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; parent associations; Parents Anonymous;

The handbook provides information on Parents Anonymous (PA), a crisis intervention program designed to help parents who abuse their children physically or emotionally. Topics covered include the way in which PA originated, its procedures of chapter meetings and the benefits of group therapy. Aspects of active membership are explained, such as attendance, anonymity and confidentiality, the lack of dues, and the role of a sponsor. Detailed are the forms of abuse recognized by PA, PA's guidelines for achievement, and PA's guidelines of allegiance. (For a related document, see EC 073218.) (GW)

ABSTRACT 3218

EC 07 3218 ED N. A.
Publ. Date 74 18p.
Parents Anonymous Chapter Development Manual.
Parents Anonymous, Inc., 2930 West Imperial Highway, Suite 332, Inglewood, California 90303

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; parent associations; Parents Anonymous;

The manual describes the general recommended procedure for assisting in the formation of a new Parents Anonymous (PA) chapter for parents who abuse their children. Concrete directives are provided on such functions as locating a meeting site, finding a sponsor, finding volunteers for child care, poster hanging, fund raising, transportation, and organizing publicity. Included are reprints of two articles describing the types of persons who attend PA meetings and explaining that PA originated through the efforts of Jolly K. who was herself a child abuser. (For a related document, see EC 073217.) (GW)

ABSTRACT 3219

EC 07 3219 ED N. A.
Publ. Date 74 163p.
Draft Report of Phase I of the Family Development Study.
Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston, Massachusetts 02115

Descriptors: exceptional child research; special health problems; child abuse; infancy; early childhood; parent child relationship; stress variables; case studies; hospitalized children; mothers; interviews; accidents; social problems;

Presented is the preliminary report of a descriptive epidemiologic case study of approximately 303 inpatient and 257 outpatient children (from 0 to 4 years of age) to identify factors correlated with cases of child abuse, child neglect, failure to thrive, ingestions (including lead poisoning), and accidents. Cases were matched with hospital admissions for conditions not associated with social problems. Mothers were interviewed to determine personality (assessed by the Q-Sort Method in Personality Assessment and Psychiatric Research), current family stress or strength, and historical family stress or strength. It is reported that data generally supported the basic hypothesis that differential levels of stresses and strengths differentiate between cases of "social pediatric illnesses" and controls, that child abuse cases tended to be more extreme on the stress-strength variables than other cases, and that accident cases tended to be characterized by high levels of current family stress but less history of stress in the mother's childhood than the child abuse cases. It is noted that the hospital interview proved to be a comparatively weak device for determining the mother-child relationship, and that offering advocacy services to families with problems was an effective method of intervention. Approximately half the document consists of tables and charts detailing the study's findings. (DB)

ABSTRACT 3220

EC 07 3220 ED 109840
Publ. Date Jul 74 154p.
Polansky, Norman A.; And Others
Child Neglect: State of Knowledge.
Georgia University, Athens. Regional Institute of Social Welfare Research.
Community Services Administration (DHEW), Washington, D. C.
EDRS mf;hc

Descriptors: definitions; identification; etiology; incidence; prevention; exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; emotional problems; intervention; Neglected Children;

The discussion of child neglect considers the following topics: definition, prevalence, etiology, identification, case finding, sequelae, prevention, and treatment. The differences between child neglect and child abuse and between the legal

and professional definitions of child neglect are pointed out, and an operational definition is provided. Prevalence statistics from various states are cited and problems of obtaining accurate statistics are noted. Etiology is examined in terms such as economic factors, cultural values and child caring, and parental pathology. Included in a section on identification and case finding are discussions of large scale organization for adequate case finding, and early warning signals. Among consequences of child neglect reviewed are physical, emotional, and cognitive effects. A section on prevention focuses on child advocacy programs for families at risk, birth control, and day care. Approaches to treatment described include social casework, placement, parent child community programs, and mental health centers. (For related information see EC 073221.) (LS)

ABSTRACT 3221

EC 07 3221 ED 109841
Publ. Date Jan 75 94p.
Polansky, N. A.; And Others
Child Neglect: An Annotated Bibliography.
Georgia University, Athens. Regional Institute of Social Welfare Research.
Community Services Administration (DHEW), Washington, D. C.
EDRS mf;hc

Descriptors: prevention; identification; etiology; exceptional child research; disadvantaged youth; bibliographies; Neglected Children;

The bibliography on child neglect includes approximately 150 entries grouped under the following categories: general, prevention, identification, etiology, treatment, and sequelae. Within each category, articles appear in alphabetical order by author's name and usually include the title, date of publication, source, length, and an abstract. (For related information, see EC 073 220.) (LS)

ABSTRACT 3230

EC 07 3230 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Jul 75 7p.
Sanders, Lola; And Others
Child Abuse: Detection and Prevention.
Young Children ; V30 N5 P332-8 Jul 75

Descriptors: exceptional child child abuse; educational accountability; program descriptions; teacher role; inservice teacher education; prevention; identification; Neglected Children;

Several educators discuss the approach taken in their schools to improve the detection and prevention of child abuse. Successful and unsuccessful attempts to deal with battered children and their parents are recounted. The educational value of workshops sponsored by the county Department of Public Welfare is noted, as is the fact that all fifty states have enacted child abuse reporting laws. The organization of an inservice symposium focusing on the work of the social agencies, the police and the court, and on the techniques of detecting and reporting endangered children is described. Educators and child care personnel are encouraged to take an interest in the problem of child neglect and abuse. (GW)

ABSTRACT 3381

EC 07 3381 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Aug 75 6p.
Colman, Wendy
Occupational Therapy and Child Abuse.
American Journal of Occupational Therapy; V29 N7 P412-417

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; occupational therapy; staff role; program descriptions; parent counseling; parent education;

The role of occupational therapy in a community based research and demonstration project designed to help abusive parents and their children is described. It is explained that socialization skills groups, craft projects, and individual therapy sessions led by an occupational therapist and parent professional helped to improve the parents' identified problems (such as poor group skills, isolation, and lack of awareness about their own abilities and limitations). (CL)

ABSTRACT 3710

EC 07 3710 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Apr 75 18p.
Lystad, Mary Hanemann
Violence at Home: A Review of the Literature.
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry; V45 N3 P328-345

Descriptors: child abuse; etiology; family (sociological unit); incidence; services; exceptional child education; literature reviews; psychological characteristics; social influences; cultural factors;

Reviewed are several types of studies on family violence and child abuse in terms of theoretical issues, incidence, particular family members, and needed services. Theoretical studies are shown to explore psychological (psychoses among parents), social (socialization of aggression), and cultural (massive social abuse of children) perspectives. Although a high incidence of violence is reported within families (usually involving males' aggression toward females), it is noted that little significant exploration has been done on the effects of such violence on children. Several problems in family function are explained to be related to child abuse such as the stress of mothering, parental ignorance, and battered parents (abused when children); and some of these problems are seen to lead to the abuse of children by other children. Demographic and functional variables from studies relating social structure to family violence are given which include sex, race, class, and process by which parent and adolescent are separated. Treatment and services are discussed such as family crisis intervention, educational programs, and legal personnel to back new child-abuse laws. (Author/SB)

ABSTRACT 3711

EC 07 3711 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Apr 75 11p.
Gil, David G.
Unraveling Child Abuse.
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry; V45 N3 P346-356

Descriptors: child abuse; definitions; etiology; environmental influences; prevention; exceptional child education; literature reviews;

The paper attempts to clarify the dynamics of child abuse, and to suggest approaches to primary prevention. Child abuse is redefined, within egalitarian value premises, as inflicted gaps in children's circumstances that prevent actualization of inherent potential. Levels of manifestation (home, institutional, and societal) and causal dimensions (such as deprivation and corporal punishment) of child abuse are identified, and their multiple interactions are traced. Primary prevention is shown to be essentially a political, rather than a purely technical or professional, issue. (Author/SB)

ABSTRACT 3712

EC 07 3712 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Apr 75 6p.
Polier, Justine Wise
Professional Abuse of Children: Responsibility for the Delivery of Services.
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry; V45 N3 P357-362

Descriptors: neglected children; civil liberties; agency role; staff role; services; exceptional child education; handicapped children; delivery systems; court cases;

Examined are children's rights, the responsibility of professionals and social service agencies for delivery and denial of services to children, and the role and obligation of professionals in the resolution of larger social issues. Fragmentation, lack of standards, and absence of monitoring are noted to leave the individual needing services powerless. The responsibility of social agencies is seen to include concern not only for the selection of children and the quality of service they render, but the outcome for the children and for satisfaction with services as well. Recent court decisions on children's rights are discussed such as the right to protection from cruel and unusual punishment by social agencies. In relation to larger social issues, professional responsibility is viewed as positive insistence on service delivery to socially abused children. (Author/SB)

ABSTRACT 3713

EC 07 3713 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Apr 75 9p.
Gelles, Richard J.
The Social Construction of Child Abuse.
American Journal of Orthopsychiatry; V45 N3 P363-371

Descriptors: child abuse; social influence; labeling (of persons); definitions; systems approach; exceptional child education; research needs; identification; therapy; prevention;

A social construction concept of child abuse is described and a systems approach is presented. Research on child abuse is noted to traditionally focus on incidence, causes, prevention, and treat-

ment; and to overlook the fact that child abuse is a social deviance and the product of social labeling. The social construction of child abuse is explained in terms of research needs in the areas of labeling and social deviance, gatekeepers (individuals who attach and reinforce labels), definitions, successful labeling of child abuse, and effects of labeling. Six systems are seen to be involved in identifying, labeling, treating, and preventing child abuse: the medical system, the social service system, the criminal justice system, the school system, the neighborhood and friendship system, and the family and kin system. (Author/SB)

ABSTRACT 3714

EC 07 3714 ED N. A.
Publ. Date Apr 75 10p.
Galdston, Richard

Preventing the Abuse of Little Children: The Parents' Center Project for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse.

American Journal of Orthopsychiatry; V45 N3 P372-381

Descriptors: child abuse; psychological characteristics; parent child relationship; prevention; demonstration projects; exceptional child education; infancy; early childhood; intervention; parent counseling; interpersonal relationship;

A project which involved 46 families with 73 physically abused children (6 months to 4 years of age) was conducted in an effort to maintain family integrity while preventing further abuse. The program provided a therapeutic day care center for the children and a weekly group meeting for parents to air personal experiences. At the time of project entry, children were observed in aimless behavior with no attempts to relate to child care workers, other children, toys, or anything else in their surroundings. Certain features were common to mothers in the project such as a desire for prophylactic punishment to prevent sexual promiscuity in females and delinquent behavior in males. The lack of normal parent relationships and persistent sexual frustration were important factors in understanding the origins and persistence of parents' discomfort in their roles and use of physical violence on children. Results showed improvement in the rate of growth and development among children; and although less improvement was seen in the domestic functioning of parents, it appeared that they would not have kept their children in the project if they had not been in concurrent treatment. (Author/SB)

ABSTRACT 3843

EC 07 3843 ED N. A.
Publ. Date 74 5p.

Child Abuse.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Rd, Gaithersburg, Md. 20760.

Training Key: No. 07

Descriptors: exceptional child services; disadvantaged youth; child abuse; law enforcement; police; Neglected Children;

Described in the training pamphlet is the role of a police officer in child abuse and neglect cases. The processes of detection, investigation, and prosecution are reviewed, and the officer's primary responsibility is explained to be protecting the child. Also provided are a discussion guide on indication of neglect and procedures for investigation, and a list of questions and answers related to the training material. (For related information, see EC 07 3844.) (CL)

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